Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

May 29, 1961

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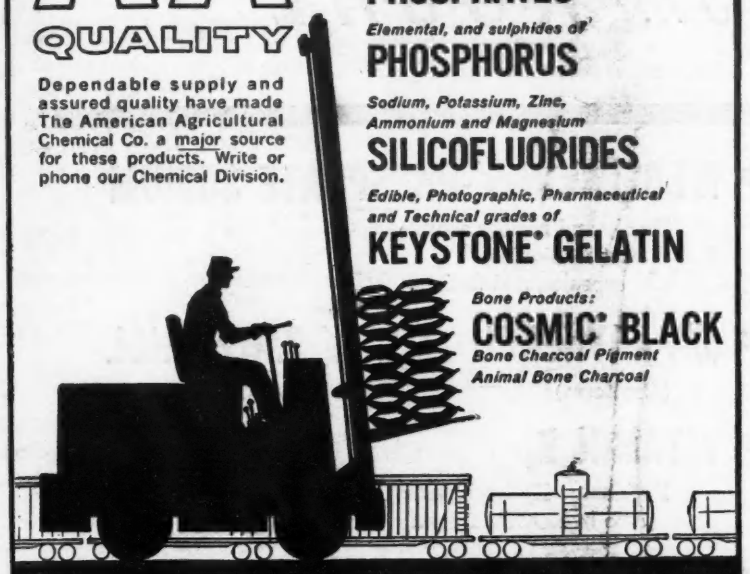

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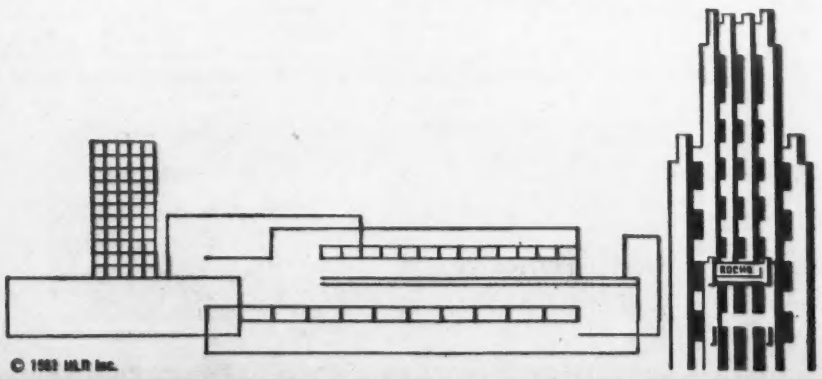

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PURITY—QUALITY

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Colored Money? Maybe

"Let's see the color of your money" may soon be not a challenge but a perfectly reasonable request. For the federal government is thinking of printing each currency denomination in a different color, and will, of course, ask the chemical industry to supply the various pigments.

The idea comes from Mrs. Elizabeth Rudel Smith, Treasurer of the United States, who has proposed new colors for bills of $2 and more. The $1 bills would remain as the traditional greenbacks.

If the idea is carried out, it will probably not mean any increased volume of business for the pigment producers, but will certainly mean that a greater number of colors will have to be handled.

Currency is produced by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, which makes its own secret-formula inks for the purpose, using the pigments it buys from chemical companies.

During the past fiscal year the bureau purchased 775,000 pounds of these pigments, from which it made 2.5 million pounds of ink.

The government now buys its materials on a bid basis. For most of the past ten years, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y., has been the principal supplier of the green.

Most of the black has been furnished by Columbian Carbon Company, New York, while C. K. Williams & Co., Easton, Pa., has also supplied some.

Since they are scattered around, the pigments deals do not amount to big-volume transactions for the chemical companies, although as one executive describes it, "It is nice business just the same."

Unless the government goes into outlandish colors and off-beat specifications, there seems to be no question that the American chemical industry should be able to satisfy the requirements. In the past, the colors that have been used have been of high quality but rather ordinary types.

Supreme Court Orders duPont To Get Rid of Its GM Holdings, But the Big Question Is: How?

How? That's the big question left by last week's four-to-three Supreme Court decision ordering E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. to get rid of its 63 million shares of General Motors Corporation stock by 1971. The surprisingly severe high court ruling in the twelve-year-old case, coming a half century almost to the day after its historic 1911 decree demanding the break-up of Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, gives the Wilmington, Del., chemical goliath sixty days to tell how it intends to dispose of this $2.9 billion package of securities.

What duPont must devise is a plan that will carry out the court order without (a) unduly disturbing the stock values of the two corporations, (b) causing great damage to industrial stocks generally and (c) bequeathing its stockholders a tax bill which, it says, could top $1 billion.

DuPont Stock Declines $10

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. common stock fell $5.50 a share on Monday (May 22) on the New York exchange following announcement of the Supreme Court divestiture decision. It dropped on three successive days, but rallied on Friday to close at $210—a decline of $10 for the week. General Motors Corporation common, which closed at $44.75, was down $4 for the week.

These, say Wall Streeters, are the choices confronting the chemical producer:

- Disposal of its 23 percent interest in the motor company through a stock dividend or dividends to duPont stockholders.
- Sale of the entire GM block through public or secondary offerings.
- Sale of its General Motors shares privately to large institutional buyers, such as mutual, pension or trust funds. (The motor concern, for example, is a large buyer of its own shares for the GM pension fund.)

The dividend distribution scheme is ruled out by the Internal Revenue Service, which says that these stock payments will be treated as ordinary income subject to individual tax rates ranging from 20 to 91 percent.

Needed, says Crawford H. Greenewalt, duPont president, is speedy "congressional

—Continued on page 44

IN SELLING POSITION: William M. Rohrer, appointed general sales manager for agricultural sales by W. R. Grace & Co.'s Davison Chemical Division, Baltimore, Md.

Socony Joins UK's Plastics Crowd; Europe's Petrochemical Firms Fret

Socony Mobil Oil Company—which made its first leap onto the European petrochemicals scene via plans for a 39-million-gallon aromatics (benzene, ethylbenzene, orthoxylene and paraxylene) project at its Naples, Italy, refinery (OPD, 2/6/61)—is now jumping into the already crowded British plastics pond. Mobil Holdings, Ltd., its UK subsidiary, has just chipped in with an $18.7 million bid for fast-growing O. & M. Kleeman, Ltd., British plastics firm whose management likes the Socony Mobil offer.

SALES MANAGER: P. R. Monaghan, appointed general sales manager by Jefferson Chemical Company, Houston, Tex. At the same time, R. E. Werley, assistant sales manager, has been assigned to the New York office to handle major sales responsibilities on the eastern seaboard.

This has set Europe's present petrochemical producers, who have been expanding at a breakneck pace in recent years, to wondering anxiously whether this is another step in a gradually unfolding scheme of the New York-based oil company to join in the continental petrochemical battle.

UK Plastics Independents Down to One

Socony Mobil's offer for Kleeman puts the last of the major refining firms in Britain into the petrochemical business and, at the same time, reduces the number of independent large plastics makers to one.

Only the Formica subsidiary of De La Rue, Ltd., remains as a major independent plastics producer.

The obvious next step for Socony Mobil in Britain is to build a petrochemical complex at its Coryton refinery. Other British organic chemical producers,

—Continued on page 51

Glidden Marks Its Entrance Into Building Products Field

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has entered into the production of fabricated building products with the purchase of McPhran Corporation, Marietta, Ga., a maker of glass fiber panels for residential and industrial uses. Glidden says the move is a logical extension of the company's developments in polyester resins and color pigmentation.

"This expansion was undertaken because these glass fiber products are ideally suited for distribution through our established channels, thus minimizing distribution costs, and because they give us another important outlet for our polyester resins," says Glidden, adding that the company's polyester resins are a major raw material in the production of glass fiber products of many kinds.

Europe's Synthetic Fibers: Use at 1.1 Billion Lbs. by '70

European consumption of synthetic fibers will jump to about 1.1 billion pounds in 1970, nearly four times the 1959 consumption of 300 million pounds, Dr. A. Caress, overseas director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., estimates.

By 1970, Dr. Caress believes European consumption of synthetic fibers will almost equal US consumption, against a use of about half the US figure in 1959. British fiber producers should be able to maintain a role as net exporters of fibers to the rest of Western Europe, Dr. Caress adds.

Spencer Kellogg Set To Walk Textron Path

Textron, Inc., widely-diversified manufacturing company, is set for further diversification through acquisition of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., a producer of vegetable oils and feeds.

Boards of directors of Textron, in Providence R.I., and Spencer Kellogg, in Buffalo, N. Y., last week approved the merger, and now it's up to stockholders. Stockholder meetings to okay the merger have been slated for late July.

Textron's sales in 1961 are reportedly running at a rate of $450 million. Spencer Kellogg reported sales of $116 million for 1960.

The transaction will be effected through an exchange of 1,071,429 shares of Textron stock for Spencer Kellogg's outstanding stock. Textron has about one-third the necessary shares and plans to acquire the balance by a tender to its own stockholders. The company has applied to the Securities & Exchange Commission for permission to make the tender offer.

Concurrent with the merger proposal, Textron announced the appointment of John E. Bierworth to its board of directors. Mr. Bierworth is board chairman of National Distillers & Chemical Corporation and holds directorships in several other leading companies.

Karonite Chemical Co. A New One in Japan

Karonite Chemical Company, Ltd., is a new organization in Japan, just formed by California Chemical Company, San Francisco, and two Japanese partners, Kao Soap Company, Ltd., and Nomura Jimusho, Inc.

California Chemical, a subsidiary of Standard Oil Company of California, has a 45 percent ownership interest, as does

—Continued on page 48

Castor Oil Chemistry: A Glint in the Eye of Bzura

Bzura Chemical Company looks like it's getting into castor oil chemistry at the ground level. The Keyport, N.J., producer of citric and fumaric acids has entered into contracts with the government of Haiti whereby it will obtain castor beans from that country.

At Bzura's annual meeting last week, company president Hyman Bzura reported that world marketing of castor oil is contemplated, and that a castor oil extraction plant is part of the overall Haitian plan.

What reportedly interests the company on a long-range basis is production of castor oil derivatives, including sebacic acid, capryl alcohol, undecylenic acid, castor oil-polyurethanes and the like.

It's pointed out that castor oil is an excellent raw material, being of high purity (85-90 percent triglyceride of ricinoleic acid).

Right now, Haiti does not grow enough beans to justify construction of an extraction mill. Beans are currently growing wild, and are collected by the most primitive methods.

Bzura's object, it is believed, is to assist the Haitian government in establishment of castor bean plantations. This involves utilization of agricultural research methods even down to selection of suitable bean strains.

Once the plantations are going full tilt, it's likely that Bzura will put up an extraction mill in Haiti. The Haitian government is said to be satisfied with the project, in that it is willing to go to great lengths to bring cash crops to a destitute country and raise the per capita income.

National Lead Erecting A Big Research Center

National Lead Company, New York, has started to build a multi-million dollar research center in East Windsor Township, near Hightstown, N. J.

The facility will comprise separate sections designed to provide specialized facilities for research and development work for all the company's major divisions. Construction of the first unit is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1962.

Chemical Lawyers Are Asking: Does Promotion Over-Promote?

Legal minds in the chemical and drug industries are pondering this week a new and possibly far-reaching ruling by the Supreme Court of the United States that will be demanding an early explanation by corporate directors and company officials. It is this: Is the promotional work and public relations activity of our employees around the country opening us up to a whole new series of demands from the states, ranging from licensing to taxation?

Industry lawyers found this new issue tossed up in the aftermath of last week's five-to-four ruling of the Supreme Court in the Eli Lilly & Co. "fair trade" case.

The court, in effect, found little difference between "inducing" sales through promotional activities and "soliciting" orders. They both are in the nature of intrastate business.

Hint of Court's View

Justice Douglas, speaking for the minority, gives some hint of the breadth of the court's new view of what constitutes intrastate business by an out-of-state corporation in this concluding paragraph of his dissenting opinion:

"This case on its own may do little injury. But it provides the formula whereby a state can stand over the channels of interstate commerce in a way that promises to do great harm to the national market that heretofore the commerce clause has protected."

The issue got into the courts when Lilly sought to enforce its "fair trade" contract in New Jersey against Sav-On-Drugs, Inc. The New Jersey state court refused to entertain the Lilly suit because Lilly was not a registrant under the state corporation law.

Lilly argued that it didn't have to register because it made sales only to wholesalers in New Jersey and therefore was engaged solely in an interstate operation.

It maintained a staff of eighteen detail men within the state whose work was promotional and informational only, though on occasion, as a service to the

—*Continued on page 53*

Barium Monohydrate: Unit Is Being Installed

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation's mineral products division, New York, is installing commercial facilities for the production of barium monohydrate, to complement the wide variety of other barium chemicals the company now offers.

Full production is slated for late this year, reports Raymond Moran, division manager. Food Machinery's other barium chemicals include 97 percent assay barium oxide, flake pentahydrate and octahydrate in both crystal and flake forms.

Spencer Makes Move To Expand Overseas

Spencer Chemical Company has turned over complete charge of its overseas operations to a subsidiary unit, Spencer Chemical International. The move marks a new company policy: to expand marketing on a world-wide basis and to seek foreign investment opportunities.

President John C. Denton reports that all sales agreements under which Spencer products had been marketed by US-based export agencies have now expired.

Mr. Denton adds that the manufacturing and/or distribution of products not now produced by the parent company in the United States are included in the scope of activities which the international unit will undertake.

To complement these plans, Carl

—*Continued on page 47*

Western Petrochemical's Hdq. to Kansas City, Mo.

Western Petrochemical Corporation has picked Kansas City, Mo., as its new corporate headquarters. To assure uninterrupted services, the company, now located in New York, will transfer its various departments to the new offices on a staggered schedule running through January 1, 1962.

New offices are 1020 East 63rd Street, Kansas City 10.

Because of increasing demand for its

—*Continued on page 46*

Conoco Tells Its Prices For Plasticizer Alcohols

Continental Oil Company has just posted prices for two new alcohols slated for production at the company's recently-completed Lake Charles, La., petrochemical facilities.

The products are expected to compete with established alcohols—iso-octyl and 2-ethyl hexyl—for the DOP and DIOP plasticizer market.

"Alfol 610," a three-component blend of hexanol, octanol and decanol has been priced at 18 cents a pound for delivery east of the Rockies. "Alfol 810," a two-component blend of octanol and decanol, is tabbed at 19 cents, same basis.

Announcement of a price scedule in advance of production serves to spell out the company's competitive position, precluding the need for further price cuts. Competing alcohols were recently reduced 2 cents to 4 cents a pound.

The Week's Price Changes

Caraway Oil, Corn Oil, Rosemary Oil, Sucrose Advanced. Copra, Greases, Linseed Meal, Tallow, Tung Oil Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Caraway oil, 50c. per lb. (p. 49).
Cedarwood oil, 15c. per lb. (p. 49).
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Rosemary oil, 13c per lb. (p. 49).
Safflower oil, 17/20c. per lb. (p. 52).
Sucrose, refd., white, 15c. per cwt. (p. 38).
Tin, metal, ¼c. per lb. (p. 33).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Carnauba wax, No. 3, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb. (p. 52).
Copra, $2.50 per ton (p .52).
Greases, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (p. 52).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (p. 52).
Refd., ⅝c. per lb. (p. 52).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Soybean meal, 50c. per ton (p. 52).
Soybean oil, crude, ⅜c. per lb. (p. 52).
Refd., ⅜c. per lb. (p. 52).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Inedible, ¼c. to ¼c. per lb. (p. 52).
Tung oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb. (p. 52).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

(100—1940 average)

May 26, 1961	May 19, 1961	May 27, 1960
113.48	113.32	110.29

Stockpiled Chemicals Dwindling

Government stocks of unwanted chemical and related materials in the national stockpile are gradually being reduced by General Services Administration. Last week the agency sold off some 1,130,542 ounces of quinine and 10.3 million pounds of coconut oil. This week, it will seek buyers for about 100,000 ounces of quinidine. The quinine sale is a repeat of the offer that went sour earlier this month when prices quoted to the government were not high enough to suit GSA.

This time officials got what they considered a satisfactory deal and sold the drug—powdered hydrochloride quinine—to the Dutch firm NV Nederlandsche Combinatie Voor Chemische Industrie, Amsterdam, for $205,000.

Hexagon Only Other Bidder

The only other bidder was Hexagon Laboratories, Inc., which offered only $161,200 for the entire lot.

The coconut oil sales are part of the regular GSA program of offering around 13.5 million pounds of this stored product to the trade every six weeks.

Procter & Gamble Company and Corn Products Company were the successful bidders, with prices ranging from 10.86 cents to 1.96 cents a pound.

Most of the oil—9.5 million pounds—went to P&G. It purchased three lots

—*Continued on page 34*

MADE AN OFFICER: Dr. John N. Street, named vice-president in charge of research for Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. He had been director of chemical laboratories.

Fertilizer: Allied Is Ending Discount; Grace's Urea Up

Allied Chemical Corporation is adopting a new no-discount pricing policy for the coming fertilizer year, and W. R. Grace & Co. is going it one better with July 1 boosts of $2 to $3 a ton on urea.

What Allied now plans, it was revealed last week in an OPD interview with Jacob White, president of its Nitrogen Division, is to forego the price cuts hitherto traditional in the industry at the beginning of the new fertilizer year for its line of nitrogenous materials.

Allied intends to hold the price line on urea, anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen solutions and similar fertilizer materials.

This means that the Allied price sched-

—*Continued on page 44*

Fats, Oils Laboratory Is Dedicated by Armour

A 30,000-square-foot laboratory and pilot plant, devoted to research in chemicals made from animal and vegetable fats and oils, has been formally opened and put into operation at McCook, Ill., by Armour Industrial Chemical Company, Chicago.

Laboratory facilities have been provided

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ADVANCES: Dr. Robert J. Feeney, named director of commercial development by Chas. Pfizer & Co., New York. He had been scientific assistant to the president.

Phosphate Facilities Improved by Anderson

Tributoxyethyl phosphate and other tri-alkyl phosphates, produced by a new process, will soon be coming out of a new Weston, Mich., unit that has been installed by the Anderson Chemical Division of New York-based Stauffer Chemical Company.

Although giving no details of the new process, Anderson has announced that warehouse stocks of tributoxyethyl phosphate will be available at Vernon, Calif.; Chauncey, N. Y., and at Weston.

Tributoxyethyl phosphate is an important ingredient in floor polishes and is widely used in polystyrene, polyacrylate, and styrene acrylic copolymer formulations.

As a plasticizer, it improves leveling and spread. It can readily be emulsified and is compatible with many resins, polymers and natural waxes.

The product is also widely used as a softener in chlorinated rubbers and nitrile formulations. It imparts good low temperature flexibility, resilience, low compression set and lower flammability. Recommended uses are for seals, gaskets, hose, shoe soles and similar applications. It is also a good plasticizer for vinyl plastics because it imparts excellent low temperature flexibility.

DuPont, Bell & Howell Enter Amateur Film Field

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., a producer of photographic film and chemicals for thirty years, is now making its debut in the amateur film field.

A new duPont color film for the home movie and 35-millimeter still picture market will be distributed by Bell & Howell, Chicago-based photographic equipment firm.

Products will include 8- and 16-

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Chemical Men Like Kennedy's Move on Taxing of Cooperatives But Want Him to Step Further

Kennedy administration aims to tighten up the tax laws on cooperatives are a step in the right direction—but not quite far enough, in the opinion of the chemical industry. What the trade would like to see is a bill enacted that will deal with the more basic problem. That is, treating earnings of cooperatives from investments in industrial and commercial activities the same for income tax purposes as earnings of business corporations with which they compete.

And, if congress would like to see the text of such a proposal, it just so happens that the chemical industry has one ready to submit—along with supporting analyses and memoranda.

This was made known to the house ways and means committee last week by Edwin J. Putzell, chairman of the tax policy committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, who argued that the time for equalizing taxes between cooperatives and other business corporations is long overdue.

Competition From Coops on Rise

Mr. Putzell said that MCA members are finding themselves in increasing competition with cooperatives.

Failure of presently-used basic tax concepts to keep up with developments in industry and commerce as they bear on the activities of cooperatives and the resulting gaps in the income tax system, he added, is a matter of concern to the chemical industry.

He said the result has been an inequitable and unfair situation where certain cooperative corporations, whose earnings go largely untaxed, compete for sales and customers with increasing effectiveness and in an ever-increasing number of fields against other corporations which pay a 52 percent tax on their earnings.

The ways and means committee is currently engaged in a broad study of the entire tax structure and has under consideration an extensive program of revision proposed by the Kennedy administration, which includes provisions for strengthening the law on taxing cooperatives.

Mr. Putzell said that the Treasury's proposal is equitable to all parties, and as far as it goes, it is basically sound and its enactment is endorsed by the chemical industry.

But he recommended that cooperative

—Continued on page 44

Phosphate Products: Israel To Vie for World Business

Israel plans to enter the world export competition in finished phosphate products.

The government-owned Negev Phosphate Company is launching a project to provide for an annual output of 200,000 metric tons of calcined phosphates, manufacture of concentrated phosphoric fertilizers and animal feedstuff additives.

Work has started on the calcination facility. A subsidiary of the US Albumina Company has been given exploration rights for phosphates in the Negev.

HEADS RESEARCH: Dr. John F. Flagg, appointed director of research for the central research division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. He had previously been with General Electric Company.

Petroleum and Gas: 1960 Good for Crudes

Crude products, made from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion, had a good year in 1960, with both output and sales finishing on the up side. So says a preliminary report just in from the Tariff Commission.

Production came to 26,108 million pounds—about 7 percent more than the output of 24,422 million pounds in 1959.

Sales amounted to 17,643 million pounds, valued at $648 million, compared with 16,599 million pounds, valued at $583 million, in 1959.

Production of all aromatic and naphthenic products in 1960 amounted to 7,549 million pounds—about 12 percent more than the output reported for 1959.

Sales of aromatics and naphthenes in 1960 were 5,426 million pounds, valued at $155 million, compared with 4,914 million pounds, valued at $133 million, in 1959. The output of benzene (1° and 2°) from petroleum was 2,267 million pounds in 1960—about 48 percent more than in 1959.

Production of toluene was 1,743 million pounds in 1960, compared with 1,817 mil-

—Continued on page 53

Barter Program Being Energized; Chemicals to Gain

Washington is busy energizing the old government program designed to barter off surplus farm products for strategic and critical materials from abroad. Aim of the effort: to inject new life and purpose into an old setup and, incidentally, to bring some tangible benefits to the chemical industry.

An all-day meeting last week of trade representatives and officials of the Department of Agriculture, to consider means of bolstering the program, wound up with a decision to appoint a task force to work out the details of a new policy approach. The unit will begin its work in a week or ten days.

Chemicals Will Have a Place

The chemical industry, which is concerned with having enough minerals and metals brought into the country in crude form to keep domestic processors in a healthy operating condition, will be represented on the committee.

Three nominees have been mentioned to officials: J. C. Moroso, of Union Carbide Metals Company, a division of Union Carbide Corporation, New York; John Buskie, of Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., and William Allen, of Pittsburgh Metallurgical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The barter program never found much favor with former Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, and from 1957 to the end of the Eisenhower administration was operated in low gear because it was said to be displacing what otherwise would have been cash sales of agricultural products.

In the first three months of this year, however, the pace has been stepped up sharply.

Contracts valued at $90 million were negotiated during the quarter, compared with $24.4 million in the preceding quarter and $129.6 million for the period of July 1, 1960, through March 31, 1961.

Over protests of the chemical industry, many of the minerals and metals were brought into the country in finished or semi-processed form. At last week's meeting this was one angle of the program several of the trade representatives said should be corrected. They pointed out that a policy change on this score would be helpful at this time in meeting the unemployment trouble.

Xylene-Formaldehyde Resin: Scale-Up Is Slated in Japan

Production of xylene-formaldehyde resins in Japan is slated to move up drastically over the near term. Matsushita Electric Works, Ltd., Osaka, has developed a process for production of the resins.

A pilot plant has been running at the rate of 400,000 pounds a year since September. Now Matsushita is slating a 2.7-million-pound unit at Yokkaichi. Xylene will be obtained from a neighboring plant of Mitsubishi Petrochemical Company.

Matsushita is now producing four types of resin under the trade name "National Xylene."

DOW KEY SALES-DISTRIBUTION EXECUTIVES: William R. Dixon and G. J. Williams, named director of sales and general sales manager, respectively, by Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Oliver E. Beutel has been appointed director of distribution and traffic. All three executives will report to Donald K. Ballman, who earlier this month was made vice-president for marketing, purchasing and distribution (OPD, 5/22/61). Mr. Dixon has been serving as Dow's general sales manager and Mr. Williams as assistant general sales manager of the sales department. Mr. Beutel has been manager of distribution and traffic at Midland.

William R. Dixon

G. J. Williams

Oliver E. Beutel

Chemicals & Malted Milk Not Their Cup of Tea

Chemicals and malted milk is not our cup of tea. So says Burt Boulton & Hayward, British timber importers and chemical producer, which is opposing the $11.5 million bid for the company being made by Horlicks, Ltd., malted milk manufacturer.

Burt Boulton directors see "no advantage to the company in becoming a subsidiary of Horlicks." Horlicks, meanwhile, argues that the chemical side of the company will fit in with its own expanding drug and chemical interests.

Horlicks has become associated with Ste. Belge de l'Azote of Belgium and Hoechst Pharmaceutical (a unit of Farbwerke Hoechst AG of Germany) in some ventures.

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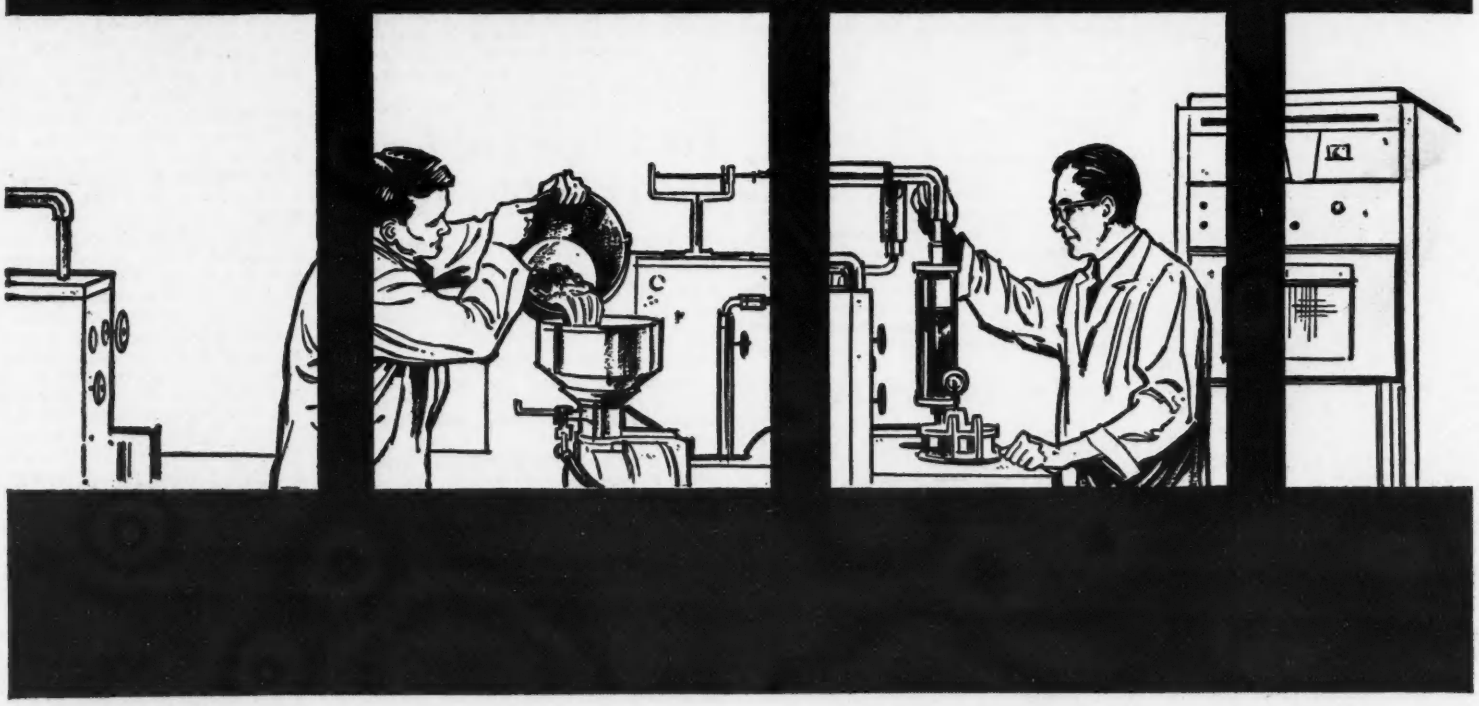

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Generics Called Menace

Passage of legislation requiring pharmaceuticals to be sold under generic names would place public health in jeopardy and stifle research for new drugs — as now financed by brand-name manufacturers.

So warned Dr. Theodore G. Klumpp, president of Winthrop Laboratories, at last week's annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society in Boston.

Furthermore, declared Dr. Klumpp, enactment of such a measure "would be a powerful thrust in socializing health services in the United States."

Disrupting the contention that generic drugs are identical, he pointed to twenty-four key respects in which they could differ while still containing the same active ingredients.

These variations, he said, can make a decisive difference in strength, purity and quality of a drug—matters of critical importance when human life is at stake.

"A recent survey of two drugs marketed by many firms disclosed that 35 percent of the drugs sold under generic names were below their officially prescribed standards, whereas all those sold under a brand name were equal to or better than the designated minimum standards," Dr. Klumpp stated.

Yet, he continued, Food & Drug Administration has testified that it is so inadequately staffed that its inspectors can visit each drug manufacturing establishment only once every five years.

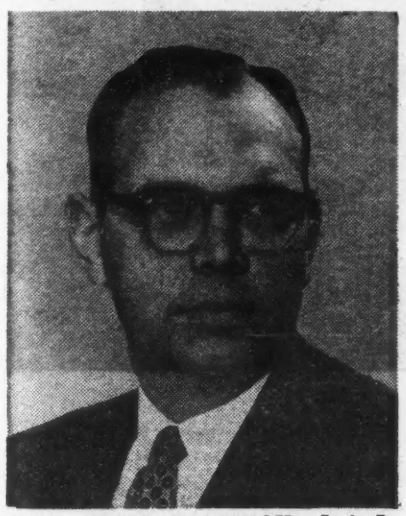
The only real assurance of strength, quality and purity, he de-

—Continued on page 36

OPD Reports From Europe

US Chemical Eyes Are on Geneva; Tariff-Cutting Talks on Tap Today

US chemical executives will be paying close attention to Geneva, Switzerland, today (May 29) where the fifth tariff negotiating session of the General Agreement on Tariffs & Trade will finally get around to discussing an international round of duty cuts ranging up to 20 percent—five months behind the optimistic schedule of last September. The so-called Dillon talks, named for US Treasury Secretary Douglas Dillon because of his suggestion while in the Department of State, were originally slated for termination by the end of next month. Now, however, GATT observers are hoping for a successful conclusion of these bargaining sessions in the fall.



AP&CC ASSISTANT MANAGER: Paul E. McCoy, who on Thursday (June 1) becomes assistant manager of boron products and glass and ceramic industry sales for American Potash & Chemical Corporation, with headquarters in New York. In addition, Mr. McCoy will continue as manager of Lindsay rare earth chemical sales.

In addition to the US delegation and the Common Market negotiators, the British delegation is expected to have important suggestions to make in this new stage of the tariff talks.

Second Stage of Fifth Session

These negotiations are the second stage of the fifth tariff session of GATT, which started last September. The first stage, planned for completion by the end of 1960, was to cover harmonization of the new Common Market external tariff with the GATT treaty.

The start of the second stage doesn't mean that the weary tariff bargainers at Geneva have finally solved the Common Market problems, even five months behind the time table.

Some Geneva delegations are still opposing the "strong" line taken by the

—Continued on page 51

FMC (Finally Makes Change)

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation has finally made a change. In its name, that is. Stockholders of the San Jose, Calif., concern have just approved the pending (OPD, 5/22/61) designation. It's to be: FMC Corporation. July 1, that is.

Potash Consumption in India Seen Rising Sevenfold by 1965 To 200,000 Tons of Imports

India plans to increase its potash consumption from a current 30,000 tons yearly to 200,000 tons by 1966, relying entirely upon imports. For nitrogenous fertilizers, though, a planned 1966 consumption of 1 million tons (versus 170,000 tons currently) will be supplied from local manufacture, the government supplying 800,000 tons. These are among the salient features of India's new five-year plan, 1961-66, as it affects fertilizers. They are reported by the Canadian Department of Trade & Commerce, which has just completed an on-the-spot survey.

New privately-owned facilities are expected to provide India with 400,000 tons of phosphatic fertilizers by the target year, as against 40,000 tons at present. This production will be based on imported phosphate rock and sulfur.

What's Behind the Program

Impelling this ambitious expansion program, according to the Canadian report, are:

- An anticipated population increase of 80 million by 1966. "No conceivable volume of imported food can do more than supplement the basic need for greater production."
- India's currently low rate of fertilizer consumption. Despite progress made during the past few years, Indian consumption remains among the lowest in the world. In the 1957-58 crop year it amounted to just over one pound per acre, as compared, for example, with 200 pounds in Japan.

With the boost in fertilizer production, Indian food production is slated to increase by 33 percent during the five years. The total agricultural outlay under the plan will approach $5 billion.

Participation by US and other foreign companies in the development program is being encouraged along these lines:

- Supply of machinery, equipment and engineering services to new nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizer plants.
- Supply of raw materials such as sulfur.
- Supply of potash "and, in the short run, perhaps other fertilizer materials as well."

Achievement of the 1966 goals will de-

—Continued on page 58

IN DEVELOPMENT POST: Kenneth R. Osborn, appointed director of industrial development by General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical Corporation, New York. He had been chief engineer.

Agriculture Chief to Talk At Plant Food Convention

Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman will be among the speakers at the annual convention of the National Plant Food Institute, to be held at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11 to 14.

On June 12, along with Mr. Freeman's speech, there will be a talk by Dr. Pierre Andre Rinfret, vice-president and director of the economics division of Lionel D. Edie & Co., New York. His topic will be "Economics of Tomorrow."

The program on June 13 will feature addresses by W. M. Fifield, Provost for Agriculture, University of Florida, who will speak on, "Coming Developments in Farming"; Henry L. Ahlgren, associate director, Extension Service, University of Wisconsin, whose topic will be, "Future Role of Agricultural Extension."

Diamond Has Hopes For Two Acquisitions

With an eye on west coast markets, directors of Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has approved plans to acquire Chemical Process Company, Redwood City, Calif. A special meeting of Diamond stockholders has been called for August 15 to consider the deal.

At the same time, shareholders will vote on acquisition of Bessemer Limestone & Cement Company, Youngstown, Ohio.

Chemical Process is a producer of ion exchange resins, polyester resins and

—Continued on page 53

Sodium Chlorate Capacity In Sweden Is on the Rise

Fosfatbolaget AB, Swedish chemical producer, expects to start up a new 6,000-ton sodium chlorate plant at Sundsvall, in the north of the country, by the end of the year. This capacity will be hiked to 10,000 metric tons annually by the end of '62.

Demand for sodium chlorate for use in bleaching pulp and paper has been growing in Sweden. Fosfatbolaget already has 9,000 metric tons of annual chlorate capacity.

Association Meetings

ACHEMA 1961, German chemical engineering exposition and congress, Frankfurt am Main, Germany, June 9-17.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, June 11-15.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 3-8.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Palmer House and Conrad Hilton and Congress hotels, Chicago, November 13-15.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 25-30.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., August 28-29.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 26-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 13-15.

Association of Food & Drug Officials of the United States, annual conference, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., June 18-23.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Mont Tremblant, Quebec, September 18-20.

Chemical Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, June 6.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-12; Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Drug,Chemical & Allied Trades Association, spring luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, June 21; annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 14-17.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Gordon Research Conferences, petroleum, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; chemistry of coal, New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; lipide metabolism, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., June 12-16.

International Congress on Pure & Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada, August 6-12.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 8-10.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1.

National Association of Retail Druggists, annual meeting, Fontainebleau hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., October 1-5.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, International Amphitheater, Chicago, September 5-8.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

National Plant Food Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 11-14.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual meeting, Americana hotel, Bal Harbour, Fla., October 14-19.

Packaging Institute, national packaging forum, Biltmore hotel, New York, October 18-20.

Plastics Exposition, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Coliseum, New York, June 5-9.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual general meeting, Oxford, England, July 10-14.

Society of the Plastics Industry, national conference, Commodore hotel, New York, June 5-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, June 13.

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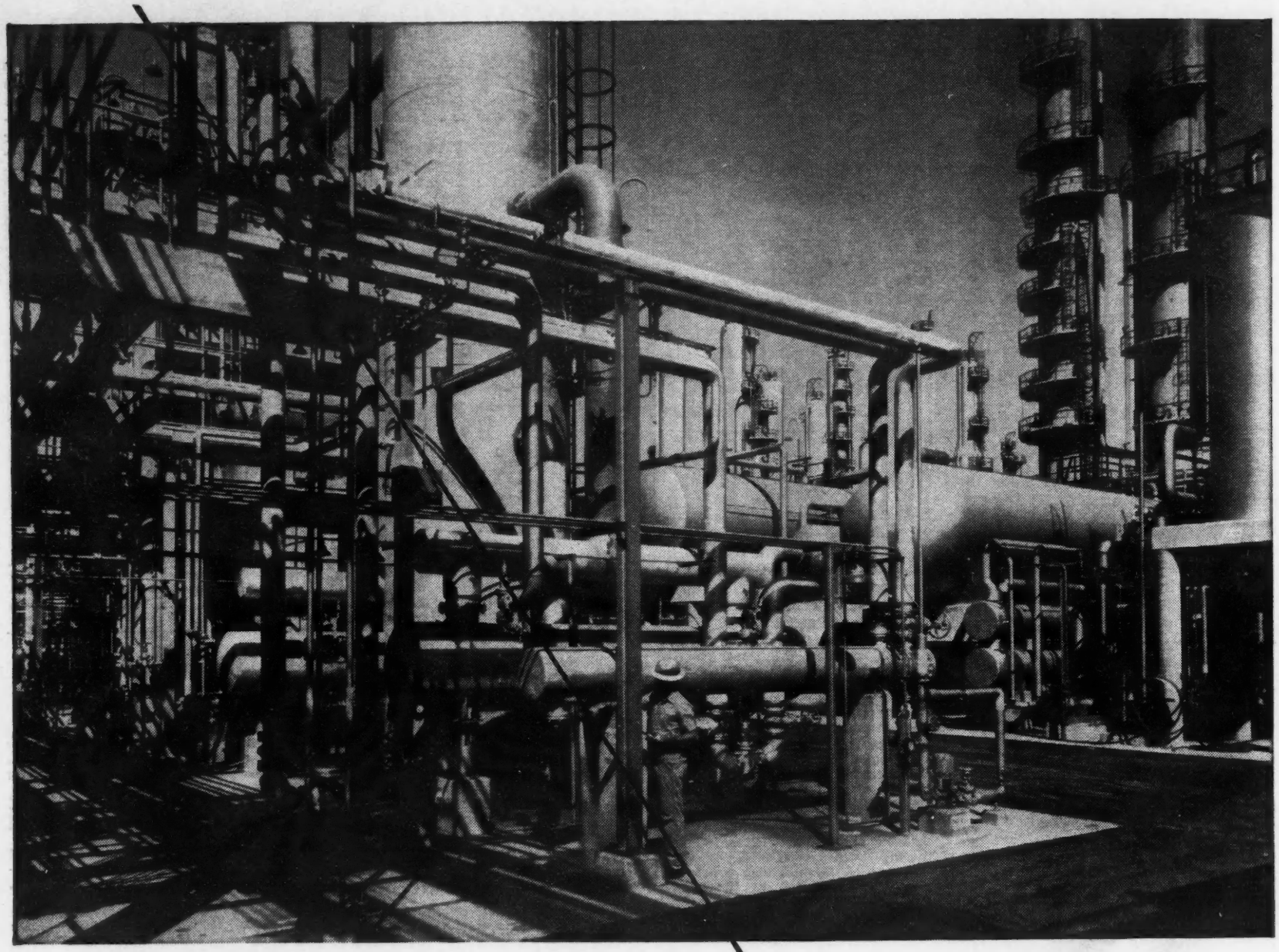

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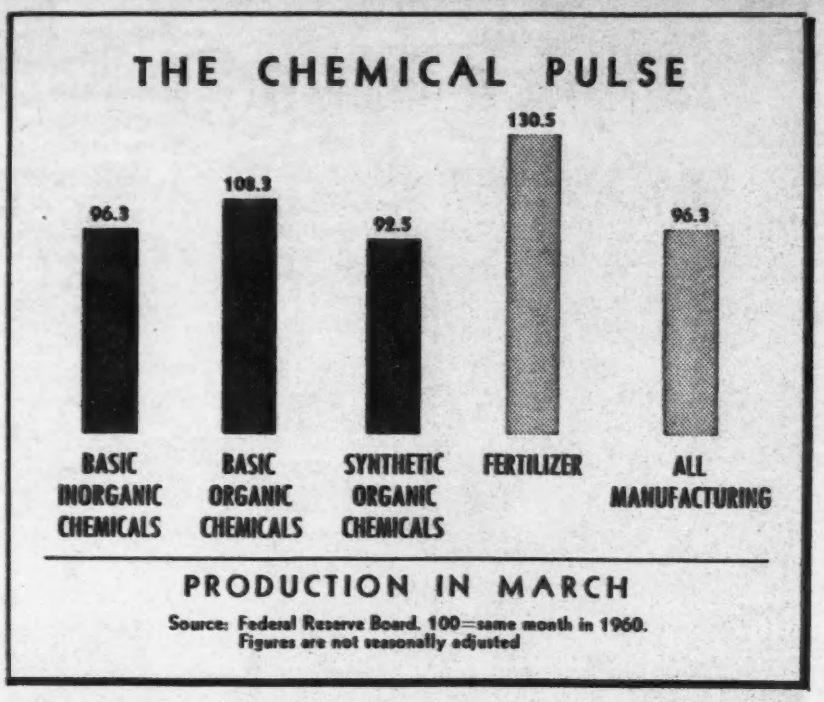


The President in Canada

Comments on and evaluations of the recent official-social visit of the President and Mrs. Kennedy to Canada run over a vary wide range. On its official aspects, it is possible to see a sort of average—something that one New York newspaper columnist called "New Frontier Diplomacy." But, there is a markedly noticeable trend among what might be styled as "lay commenters" to feel that "diplomacy" is not a deservedly applicable term; that the nature of the President's functioning was much more advisory than diplomatic. The endeavors toward its evaluation have to do mainly with whether it was better or worse for the relations which should exist between this country and its northern neighbor—officially.

In some reports from Canada, there has been evidence that the President's advice did not fall welcomely or even appreciatively upon the majority of Canadian ears—because their possessors are Conservatives. It is that aspect which makes another newspaper statement, "The Americas don't stop at the St. Lawrence," demand a two-way analysis—the Americas do not start there either. But, there is in many respects as much difference between the United States and the America north of the St. Lawrence as there is with the one south of the Rio Grande.

Viewed with the breadth and depth which are demanded in any satisfactorily comprehensive analysis of the needs of the Western Hemisphere and their adequate meeting, it must be admitted that the President's advice to the Canadians was quite timely and of more than a little necessity. But, because the Canadians have been deeply occupied with problems of their own, which are much more demanding and complex than they would be in a more populous land, it is not difficult to see why they have not been looking as far afield as have the people of this country. It is encouraging in that direction that the Prime Minister joined the President in a governmental declaration that Cuba's subversion to and alignment with the Communist bloc is a threat to democracy in Latin America. That, no doubt, served to lessen the President's "reliably reported" wondering whether, in his "direct and demanding" (according to some Canadian comment) address to the Parliament, he had gone too far in suggesting a partnership in inter-American affairs and had offended Canadians.

Ottawa reports have had it that some Canadians regard the decisions put up to them by the President's advice as unpleasant—at least. There is no logic in expecting that they will be in anything like a hurry to make those decisions. But, they have said that his suggestions will be given serious consideration and will be discussed in Parliament "at an early date." That, of course, is the manner in which any free people should be expected to deal with matters of such importance. Canada should accept its share in all dealings with inter-American affairs. Given time, and it will do so.

It is not easy to decide to what extent the President's visit to Canada came up to the potentialities in areas of trade set out here two weeks ago. Among the reported reactions was "Yankee investments go home." Not all Canadians go along in that respect with the bank president referred to in what was said here then. But, "Yankee" investors will be wise to recognize practically that, while there is a real need for their contributions to the economic progress of Canada, their policy in that connection should be one of "hands off" in the directing of operations for which such contributions are made. There is no sound reason for not giving the Canadian recipients a free rein—and much of mutual benefit is to be got by doing that.

FTC Reformation

In the fourth plan submitted to the congress in keeping with his policy message of April 13, and in accordance with the reorganization act of 1949, President Kennedy has proposed that the Federal Trade Commission be so reorganized as to provide greater flexibility in the handling of its business.

This plan looks to greater efficiency, as well as greater speed, by way of permitting the disposition of matters at different levels, so that those both of adjudicatory and regulatory nature may, depending upon their importance, and complexity, be finally consummated by divisions of the commission, by individual commissioners, by hearing examiners, and, in accordance with relevant procedural law, by other FTC employees.

Determination of such assignments is placed in the hands of the chairman of the commission. To him are transferred also the functionings with respect to assignments of FTC personnel, including commissioners, to perform such functions as may have been allocated to them by the commission pursuant to the reorganization plan.

There is more than a little reason to believe that the proposal for its reorganization will be well received by the members of the commission and that they will support the President's recommendation that "the congress allow the reorganization plan to become effective." There is direct support for such a belief in what the FTC chairman said in an address to the Proprietary Association in its recent convention:

"I hope that we will be able to speed up and improve our procedures so that an irresponsible advertiser will have much less reason to believe that he can take a chance and milk the profit from an unfair or deceptive campaign before the commission forces him to stop. In these advertising cases, speed is essential to public protection. The period must be shortened between the time when an advertiser launches a questionable campaign and the time when the commission acts."

The greater flexibility and other objectives of the FTC reorganization plan should have a strong appeal to business because of the desirability that matters taken up by the Federal Trade Commission be disposed of as rapidly as possible, with full regard for everything pertinent. It is to be hoped—and promoted—that business will be invited to sit in and advise when, as the President is expecting, the commissioners will be enabled by the changes to "conserve their time for the consideration of major matters of policy and planning." All regulatory agencies should be cooperatively minded.

Washington Talks It Over

Balm for Britain's Treasury Is Gall for the Country's Pharmaceutical Industry. That Is the Feeling As the Ministry of Health Moves to Buy Drugs From Unlicensed Producers on the Continent.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Drug people in this country are viewing last fortnight's move by the British Ministry of Health to procure some of its drug needs from unlicensed producers on the continent with considerable misgivings (OPD, 5/22/61).

There is very little that this country can do about it, however, since the firms in Britain that will be hurt by the decision are UK firms, even though they may be subsidiaries or affiliates of American producers.

If the State Department were to protest, it would probably be told politely to butt out—it is none of our affair.

But the feeling here is that, in the long run, Britain may find that its action will produce more harm to its pharmaceutical industry than it does good to the Treasury in savings on drug costs.

In the first place, Britain never has been what might be considered a heavy spender for research in medicines, and this action by the ministry is anything but an inducement to expand in this area.

In the second place, it could mean a lessening of job opportunities for British workers, as it is seen over here.

According to best estimates, Britain spends only about $15 million a year for pharmaceutical research. This is less than what might be spent by one company alone in this country, and compares with about $200 million spent on research by the entire US drug industry last year.

But, equally important, is the effect on the British pharmaceutical workers. If the new policy is applied to all phases of the British medical programs, firms with subsidiaries on the continent will simply be encouraged to bid for the British market in competition with the unlicensed continental producers. The effect of this on the British producers is obvious.

The plan of the ministry to pay royalties to the British patent owners on drugs they buy from unlicensed producers on the continent is intriguing to American producers.

At least, it is an admission by the ministry of the patent owners' rights—something which the Veterans Administration and Military Medical Supply Agency in this country appear to have overlooked.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Neobiogenesis

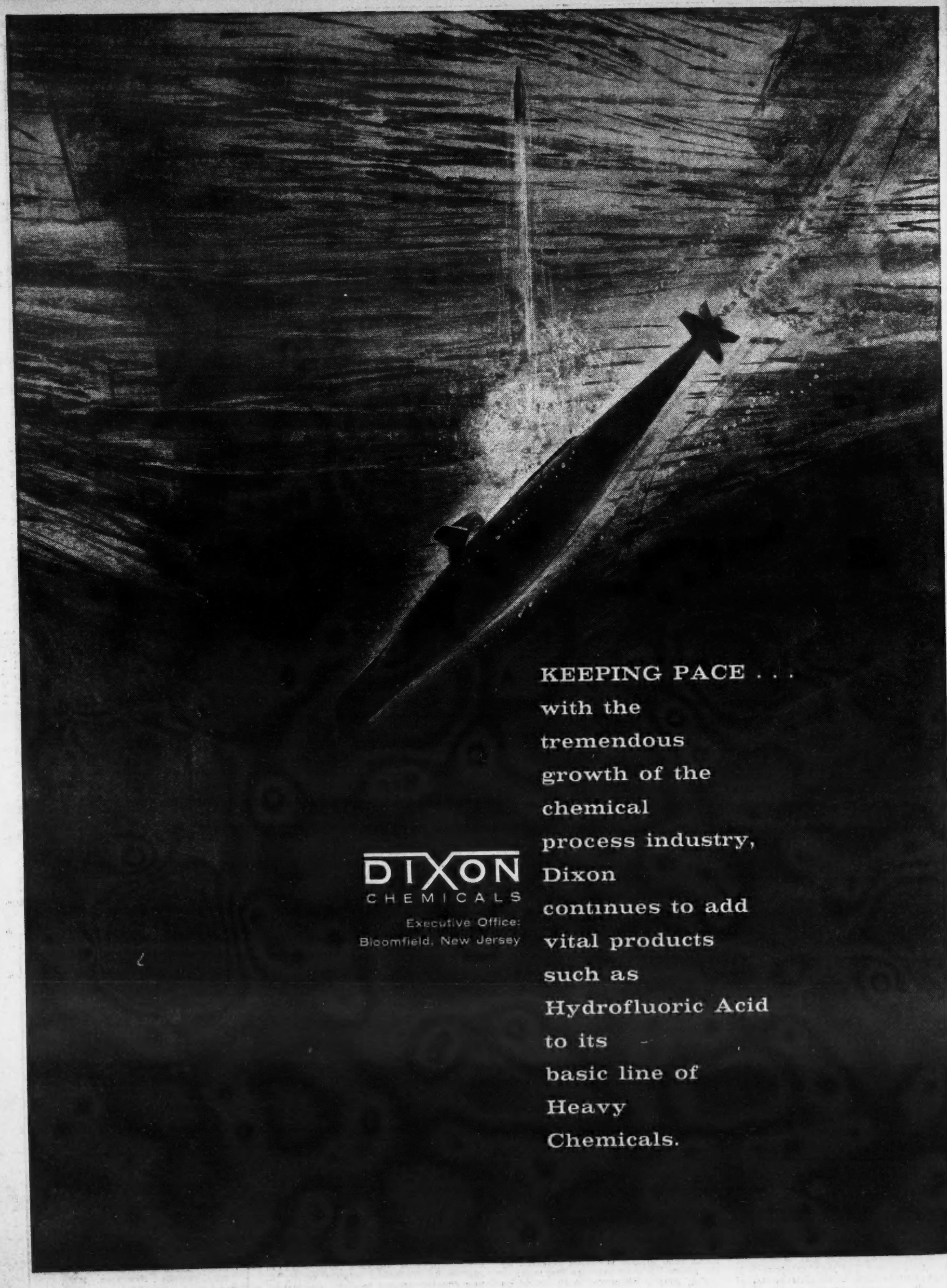
The origin of life—neobiogenesis—is only one of many controversial areas in biology for which conflicting opinions get fair and comprehensive treatment in Reinhold's newly-published encyclopedia of biology.*

The volume contains more than 800 articles gathered worldwide, including treatises on space biology, biological warfare, enzymes and the like.

To conserve space and cut costs, it has been put together with a minimum of illustrations, avoiding, for example, the practice of illustrating an article on carnivora by a photograph of a cat or dog.

The book is written for specialists—biologists, teachers and librarians—who need a handy reference volume for material lying outside their field of specialization.

*THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF THE BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES. Edited by Peter Gray. 1,119 pages. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York. $20.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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, May 26 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil, cns. ..... lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½- —
bbls., bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls., bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP, bbls., 225-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, comi., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E... 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, dlvd. E ... 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .08 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns., dms ..... lb. .42 - 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - 1.45
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. 1.54 - 1.57
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse ..... lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 - —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst. (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb. dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .56¼- —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb. higher.) Freight equald. shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 - —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. lb. .50 .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .36 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 35½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .40 - —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt alld lb. .38 - —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald ..... lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. 5.25 - —
dms., 1-99 lbs., same basis lb. 10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies.

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 6.55
2½% dms frt alld. lb. .95 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd..... lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,95.. lbs works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs. works lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat., bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms..... lb. .60 .70
Aloe, Cape, cs. ..... lb. .33 .40
powd cs ..... lb .60 .85
Curacao, kgs. ..... lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. ..... lb. .85 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
		e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
		exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
approx.	approximately	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
		f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
		f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
Atl.	Atlantic	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
Be.	Baume	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
bgs.	bags	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
bls.	bales	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
bots.	bottles	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
b.p.	boiling point	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
b.r.	boiling range	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD	specially denatured
bxs.	boxes	imp.	imported		
C.	centigrade	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cbys.	carboys	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
CD	completely denatured	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
		l-	laevo	secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
		lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
cks.	casks	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
c.l.	carlots	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
coml.	commercial	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
conc.	concentrated	m-	meta	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
cps.	centipoises			t.l.	truckloads
cryst.	crystalline	min.	minimum	t.w.	tankwagons
cs.	cases	m.p.	melting point	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
ctns.	cartons	N-	nitrogen		
cyls.	cylinders	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
d-	dextro	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dbl.	double	neut	neutral		
denat.	denatured	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
dest-dist.	destructively—distilled	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	whse.	warehouse
dl-	dextro-laevo			w.w.	water-white
dist.	distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Alota, USP, bbls., dms., kgs... lb. 3.20 3.70
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms. ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms ..... lb. .20 .21
USP, hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .056 .0638
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride comi., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570- .1000
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .31 - .33
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .17¼- .1914
bulk, c.l. basis 80% ..... lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb. higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis ..... lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works ..... lb. .09½- —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works..... lb. .10½- —
bgs., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .11½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib dms., contract, works lb. 79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2810 - —
50-lb pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt alld. lb. .29 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c per lb. for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton 41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.30 5.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .45 - —
3-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms., smaller lots. ..... lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald, E. of Rockies ton 92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald, E. of Rockies ton 94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton 95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 24.11 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.50 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works	lb.	.43	.43
Ammonium bifluoride, dms., dlvd	lb.	.2145	.2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l. t.l. frt equald	lb.	.44	—
dms. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.46	—
Ammonium carbonate, USP lump, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15½	—
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran, bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs		6.00	—
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs		8.00	8.45
USP gran. 250-lb drm	lb	17¼	—
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm f.o.b works	lb	77	—
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)			
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)			
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm f.o.b works E	lb.	.45	—
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous)			
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works	lb.	4.51	—
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.20½	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb	.21½	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	19½	—
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs		3.25	—
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs		3.40	3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium molybdate, CP cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works	lb	1.22	—
400-lb dms. 2,000-lb contracts, works	lb	1.23	—
400-lb dms works	lb	1.24	—
Ammonium nitrate, dom., tertilizer grade 33.5% N bgs f o b works	ton	67.00	—
Ammonium nitrate, dom. with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs. c.l. Hopewell, Va	ton	48.00	—
Imp., Canadian, 20.5% N eastern, bgs c.l., shipt point frt. equald to $3 ton base price	ton	70.00	—
Ammonium oxalate, tech. fine gran. 250-lb dm. f.o.b works E	lb.	.28½	—
Tech. powd. 200-lb dm. same basis	lb	28½	—
Ammonium pentaborate gran bgs., c.l works	ton	193.00	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.		15.27	—
bgs. smaller lots ex whse 100 lbs.		16.53	18.53
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags			
Ammonium persulfate, tech. dms., 10-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.18	—
dms. smaller lots, works	lb.	.20	.23
Ammonium phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l. works frt equald	lb.	.09¼	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10	—
Dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms	lb.	.46	—
Dibasic, tech. bgs. c.l. works, frt alld	lb.	.09¼	—
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	.12½	.13¾
Ammonium sulfamate bgs c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
bgs. l.c.l. works	lb.	20½	.27
Ammonium sulfate standard granular bulk f o b works, base price	ton	32.00	—
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works	lb.	.08½	—
Large granular bulk c.l. works	ton	35.00	—
bgs. c.l., works	ton	40.00	—
Tech. bulk c.l. t.l., works	ton	52.00	—
bgs. c.l., t.l., works	ton	56.00	—
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs		3.20	5.20
Ammonium sulfide liq 40-44% tanks frt equald 100% basis	ton	160.00	—
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)			
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech cryst. dms. c.l. works	lb	.20	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	.26
Tech, soln, 50% tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content	lb.	.17¼	—
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal dms. ton lots, 100% basis	lb	1.15	—
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic dms	lb	17.50	23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms	lb	4.50	6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, 6b dms., 100-lb lots	lb	15.00	—
dl-Amphetamine phosphate dms	lb	4.20	5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, 6b dms.	lb.	15.00	17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate 6b dms.,	lb	4.20	5.60
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dist from 125 to 150°C. dms. c.l. frt alld k of Rockies	lb	18½	.19
dms l.c.l. same basis	lb.	20	20½
tanks same basis	lb.	16	16½
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
dms. c.l. dlvd	lb	21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	16½	—
Tech., dms., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
dms l.c.l. dlvd	lb	18½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	14½	—
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
dms. c.l. dlvd	lb.	20½	—
tanks dlvd	lb	16½	—
Amyl alcohol ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).			
Amyl alcohol, ferment. refd., 128° 132°C., dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.43½	—
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	45½	—
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	20½	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	16½	—
Amyl alcohol primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	20¼	—
dms. l.c.l. frt alld	lb.	21¾	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	17¾	—
Sec-synthetic, dms. c.l., works, frt alld	lb.	.19	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	20½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17	—
Tert-synthetic, dms. c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	.17	—
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld E	lb.	18½	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	14½	—
Amyl alcohol 1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l. works	lb.	41½	—
dms. l.c.l. works	lb.	.43	—
tanks, works	lb.	39½	—
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	65	—
dms l.c.l. works	lb.	70	—
tanks works	lb.	60	—
Amyl n-butyrate, dms.	lb	1.00	1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms	lb	1.70	2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms. c.l., works,	lb.	.28	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.29	—
Amyl salicylate, cns. dms.	lb.	.71	—
Amyris oil, dms	lb	1.50	—
Anethol, tech., dms.	lb.	.80	.92
USP cns. dms	lb	1.65	—
Angelica root, bls.	lb.	.50	1.00
Angelica root oil, bots.	lb.	120.00	140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots.	lb.	120.00	130.00
Aniline dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.18	—
Aniline oil (see Aniline).			
Aniline salt, dms., c.l. t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	—
Anise oil, USP, dms	lb.	1.90	3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.24	—
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
Anisic aldehyde, dms	lb.	1.50	2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.82	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.78	—
p-Anisidine, dms., works	lb.	.97	—
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works	lb.	.42½	—
dms, l.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.45	—
Anthranilic acid, 99% 150-lb. dms., dlvd	lb	1.15	—
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bgs., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.70	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.73	—
Electrical grade bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb	1.10	—
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).			
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines,	lb.	.32½	—
cs., c.l., mines	lb.	.33	—
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26½	.30
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.28	.31½
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.			
Antimony sulfide, approx 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd	lb.	.23	—
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.24	.26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works	lb.	.41	—
pails, l.c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E	lb.	.69½	—
USP, powd., 250-lb dm same basis	lb.	.74½	—
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots	oz.	35.60	—
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms	lb.	.55	.70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs.	lb.	.21	.23
USP, powd., bbls	lb.	.27	.30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz or more	oz	4.00	—
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	90.00	—
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	64.80	—
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 10-kilo lots or more	kilo.	60.00	—
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls.	lb.	.75	—
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha petroleum, aromatic).			
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.016	—
bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0.31	—
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b works	lb.	.48	—
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
bbls., l.c.l. works	lb	06½	.07¼
Arsenous acid, tech (see Arsenic, white).			
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).			
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls.	lb	3.70	—
Light shades, bbls.	lb.	2.85	—
Asafetida gum, cns	lb.	.36	.40
Powd., bbls, dms	lb	.75	.80
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous, New York).			
Asbestos, Canadian crude 6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	86.00	—
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	75.00	—
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	71.00	—
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	61.00	—
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	50.00	—
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	44.00	—
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	43.00	—
7RF c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	44.00	—
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines	ton	41.00	—
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines	ton	44.00	—
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher			
Ascorbic acid, USP dms. 100-kilos	kilo.	6.35	—
dms., less than 100-kilos	kilo.	6.60	—
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide)			
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines	ton	43.00	—
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J	ton	89.50	—
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	46.00	—
270°-295°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines	ton	43.00	—
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal.		.09½	—
emulsion, tanks tankwagon refy	gal	.09½	—
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton	21.00	—
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy	ton	20.00	—
Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid)			
Atropine, NF tins	oz	6.50	7.50
Atropine sulfate USP bots	oz	5.25	5.75
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.40	—
bgs. ton lots same basis	lb	.41	—

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units	50,000 units	.90	—
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units	5,000 units	.65	—
Balm of Gilead buds, dried bgs	lb.	1.25	1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb	1.00	1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms. f.o.b. works	lb.	4.50	—
Barbital sodium, NF 100-lb dms.	lb.	4.75	—
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs. c.l., works	ton	111.50	—
bgs. smaller lots, works	ton	126.50	—
Barium chlorate, dms. works	lb	.32	.41
Barium chloride anhyd. bgs. c.l., works	ton	176.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	196.00	—
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works	lb	.23	—
Tech. cryst., bgs c.l. works, 100 lbs		7.00	—
bgs., l.c.l. works 100 lbs		8.00	—
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald.	lb	.38	—
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).			
Barium hydrate, cryst. bgs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald	ton	208.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., t.l. frt equald	ton	218.00	—
Barium monohydrate, 99% bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		11.25	—
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.		11.75	—
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)			
Barium nitrate, bbls. c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
bbls., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
Barium oxide, grd. dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton	275.00	—
dms., l.c.l., t.l., frt equald	ton	285.00	—
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald.	lb	.20	—
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld.	lb.	.41	—
ctns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.46
Barium sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).			
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm.	lb.	.19	—
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l., works	ton	100.00	—
dms., l.c.l., works	ton	110.00	—
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines	ton	38.00	—
95-75% bgs., mines	ton	30.00	—
white, water-grd paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis	ton	60.00	60.25
paper bgs. ex whse New York	ton	84.85	—
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works & 100 lbs		2.35	—
cbys, l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs		2.65	10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton	7.00	10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns	lb.	4.00	—
55-60%, cns.	lb.	4.00	—
NF, West Indian, 50-55% cns. dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs.	lb.	.52	.54
Brazilian, bgs.	lb.	.56	.57
Central American, bgs.	lb.	.56	.57
Chilean, bgs.	lb.	.57	Nom.
Refd. USP bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns	lb.	.67	.69
white, slabs, 100-lb ctns	lb.	.66	.68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns	lb	59	.61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb ctns	lb	58	.60
Belladonna leaf, bls.	lb.	.24	.26
Belladonna root, bls	lb.	.35	.38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., mines	ton	14.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	85.20	—
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse	ton	99.00	—
Imp. Italian, white, low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse	ton	93.40	—
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse	ton	97.16	—
Benzal chloride, cbys., works	lb.	.44	—
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.	lb.	.74	—
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l.	lb.	.42	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.44	—
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works: Baton Rouge, La	gal.	.34	—
Bethlehem, Pa	gal.	.34	—
Birmingham district	gal.	.34	—
Chicago district	gal.	.34	—
Cleveland district	gal.	.34	—
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.34	—
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.34	.40
Johnstown, Pa.	gal.	.34	—
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Middletown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Mennequa, Colo.	gal.	.34	—
Philadelphia district	gal.	.34	—
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.34	—
Port Arthur, Tex.	gal.	.34	—
St. Louis, Mo. District	gal.	.34	—
Sparrows Point, Md.	gal.	.34	—
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.34	—
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.34	—
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.34	—
Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.34	—
Lone Star, Tex.	gal.	.34	—
Benzene hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).			
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l. t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma unit.		.0075	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit.		.0065	—
Tech. low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma unit.		.0075	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit.		.0056	—
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.19	—
bbls., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls, frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	1.21	—
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.20	—
AAOT, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	3.40	—
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld.	lb.	3.25	—
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.25	.37
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.29	.41
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21	—
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
bbls., dms., 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.50	—

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs.	lb.	.32	—
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.35	1.45
Benzotriazole, tech dms. 1,000-lb lots, works	lb.	1.95	—
Benzotrichloride, cbys. 4,000-lb lots or more, frt equald	lb.	.21	—
cbys., smaller lots, frt equald	lb.	.23	—
Benzoyl chloride, cbys. dms., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.22	—
cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.23	—
tanktrucks, dlvd Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzoyl peroxide, purif. fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots works	lb	.98	1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.g. cns. dms	lb.	.54	—
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms	lb.	.54	—
Tech. dms. dlvd	lb.	.47½	.65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb dms.	lb.	.62	—
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald	lb.	.23	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb	.24	—
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area	lb.	.21	—
Benzyl cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.80	4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.23	—
12-49 dms., same basis	lb.	1.35	—
1-11 dms., same basis	lb.	1.90	—
Benzyl formate, cns.	lb.	1.70	1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns.	lb.	8.20	8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots.	lb.	1.30	1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots	lb.	1.50	1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots	lb.	1.65	1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).			
Berberine bisulfate, cns	lb.	56.50	—
Berberine hydrochloride, bots	lb.	56.50	—
Bergamot oil, nat. NF Italian, cns.	lb.	11.00	12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).			
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)			
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene)			
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol)			
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine)			
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).			
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)			
Bhit (see Benzene hexachloride tech.).			
Biotin, cryst., bots	gram	10.00	—
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).			
Birchtar oil crude, cns.	lb.	1.50	1.90
Rectified, cns.	lb	1.75	2.00
Bismuth chloride, bars	lb	5.11	—
Bismuth hydroxide, dms	lb	4.60	4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs. ton lots	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm.	lb.	2.25	—
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works	lb.	4.53	—
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works	lb.	3.70	—
Bismuth subgallate, NF 200-lb dm. f.o.b works	lb	3.98	—
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms	lb	5.37	—
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb dm., f.o.b., works	lb.	3.10	—
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works	lb.	4.15	—
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb. dms., f.o.b works	lb.	4.40	—
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars	lb	4.22	—
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt. 70,000-lbs or more, frt. alld	lb.	.30½	—
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis	lb.	.31	—
bgs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
Blackberry root bark, bls	lb	50	.55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black.

Blanc fixe direct process, bgs. c.l. works	ton	150.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	ton	170.00	—
bgs., l.c.l., New York whse	ton	215.00	—
Blood dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton		5.50	—
Bloodroot, bls.	lb	85	.90

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue.

Blue dyes (see Dyes)			
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)			
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms	lb.	2.05	—
Peruvian, dms.	lb.	1.65	—
BON acid maroons, pure, bbls	lb.	1.75	—
Resinated, bbls	lb.	1.50	—
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1750	.2225
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1950	.2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb higher			
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E	ton.	100.00	—
Bone phosphate defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).			
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate trihasic)			
Borax, tech anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l. works	ton	92.00	—
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		7.67	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		8.91	10.91
bulk c.l. works	ton	83.00	—
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	50.00	—
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		5.31	—
bgs smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		6.56	8.56
bulk c.l. works	ton	43.50	—
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	64.50	—
bgs. ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		6.12	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		7.37	9.37
bulk, c.l., works	ton	58.00	—
USP powd. bgs c.l. works	ton	54.00	—
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		6.57	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		7.82	9.82
Bordeaux powder tribasic bgs. c.l. dlvd	lb.	.24	—
bgs. l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
Boric acid tech. anhyd 99.9% bgs., c.l. works	ton	335.00	—
bgs. ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		21.27	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		22.52	24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works	ton	163.50	—
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		11.67	—
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.		12.92	14.92
Boric acid, tech., cryst., 99.9% dms., c.l., works	ton	188.50	—
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		13.17	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.		14.42	—
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works	ton	112.00	—
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		8.78	—
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		10.03	12.03
dms. c.l. works	ton	137.00	—
dms, ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		10.29	—
dms. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		11.54	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton	106.00	—
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse. New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		9.20	—
bgs., smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.		10.45	12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.		10.71	—
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.		11.96	—
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.			
Borneol, cns.	lb	2.75	—
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works	lb.	1.25	—
100-lb cyls. works	lb.	1.70	—
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., t.l., works	lb.	70	—
cyls., l.t.l. works	lb.	70	—
Brimstone (see Sulfur).			
Broenner's acid, bbls	lb.	1.53	—
Bromine purif., cs. c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.32	—
cs. l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.34	.39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.31	—
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31	.34
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21½	—
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	48	—
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	47	—
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald	lb.	1.95	—
Bromstyrol, bots	lb	5.25	5.35
Brucine, cns.	oz	Nominal.	
Brucine sulfate, NF cns.	oz	1.65	1.75
Buchu leaves, bbls.	lb.	.60	.65

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, refd. cyls., e.l., refy lb. .21 —
cyls., t.c.l., refy. lb. .22 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
Butene-1, tanks, works lb. .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .27¼- .28½
tech., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .25¾- —
Butylamine (see Mono-, Di- and Tri-butylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .47½- —
tc., t.t., same basis lb. .45 - —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms., dlvd. lb. 4.75 • —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol).
1,3-Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54 - —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 • —
Light shade, bbls. same basis lb 4.65 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 • —
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls. same basis lb 4.30 - —
Yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.02 • —
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.56½- —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib dms. lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.60 • —
Cadmium nitrate, purif. cryst. 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., f.o.b. shipping point. lb. .94 • —
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .90 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.73 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls. same Basis lb. 2.03 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.95 • —
Red, medium light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 1.88 • —
Red, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.11 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.84 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.64 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.31 • —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls. same basis lb. 2.08 • —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.27 • —
Caffeine, NF, citrated, dms. 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.70 • —
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. lb. 2.40 • —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. lb 1.75 2.00
Redist., USP, cns lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. lb. .34 —
Calamus oil, bots. lb. 12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works, gram .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 • —
Calciferol, in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.10 • —
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.10 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb. dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton. 10.50 - —
Chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton. 17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 30.00 -38.50
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton. 48.00 -53.00
Calcium carbonate, surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 42.00 -44.00
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 117.50 167.50
bgs., t.c.l., works ton. 137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald. ton. 39.30 • —
Flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 32.00 • —
Liquor, 40% tanks, frt equald. ton. 12.50 • —
Calcium chloride, powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton. 38.00 • —
Purif., gran., dms lb. .27 —
Calcium chloride, solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton. 30.50 - —
dms., t.c.l. works frt. equald. ton. 36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 - —
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb. dms lb. 1.95 - —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb. dm., ton lb. 73½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. dm., ton lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms. works. lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd E. of Rockies cs. 27.50 • —
100-lb. dms., same basis dm. 39.50 • —
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works. lb. 4.27 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 - —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 • —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more kilo. 35.00 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald ton. 81.00 • —
bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton. 75.50 • —
bgs., t.c.l., ton. 96.00 • —
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton. 97.65 • —
bgs., t.c.l. frt equald ton. 107.65 • —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs., c.l., prices.
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs., t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.00 • —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .37 - —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N Y lb. .39 - —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .45 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, etns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
etns., t.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 4.32 - —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b works lb. 5.67 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms incl., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
dms. incl., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene)
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.63 3.70
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more, lb. .45 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
bbls. smaller lots lb. .54 - —
tablets, etns., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .80 - —
etns., 500-lb. lots lb. .81 - —
etns., smaller lots lb. .82 - —
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .35 .55
White, dms. lb. .26 .50
Cananga oil, native, cns. lb. 5.00 6.50
Rectified, cns. lb. 7.25 -10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Refd., pure, bgs lb. .62 - .63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c higher.
Cantharides, Chinese, cs. lb. 1.00 - —
powd., bgs. lb. 1.15 - —
Russian, bgs. lb. 2.00 2.15
powd., bgs. lb. 2.15 2.30
Capric acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Caprolactam, monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .52 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .57 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .49 - —
Capryl alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
Sec., 92-99% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .23 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .19½- —
Caprylic acid, dms lb. .27¼- .29¾
tanks lb. .24¾- —
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms lb. 4.00 - —
NF, from African pepper, dms. lb 4.50 —
Caraway oil, NF, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Caraway seed, Danish, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .08 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
etns, l.c.l., whse lb. .13½- —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .07¼- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .14½- —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
etns., l.c.l., whse lb. .13 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¾- —
bgs., etns., l.c.l., whse lb. .12½- —
pigment, high color beads, etns., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
etns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .87 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .22½- —
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E ton. 60.00 -115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E ton. 55.00 • —
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works ton. 85.00 • —
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points lb. .071 - —
55-gal. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .086 - .091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb. .131 —
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis lb. .161 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb. .0450- —
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .15¼- —
Tech., consumers, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .10¾- .11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 4.25
dms., smaller lots, works lb 4.10 4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots lb. 40.00 -43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A", lb. 3.45 - —
Bleached "B" lb. 3.15 - —
Decorticated Alleppey, cs. lb. 2.70 - —
Guatemala, cs. lb. 2.10 - —
Green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.10 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd. lb. 16.80 —
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 16.90 -17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .65 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .73 Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots lb. .76 - .77
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots lb. .58 - .60
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots lb. .60 - .62
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots. lb. .66 - .68
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .82 - .83
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots. lb. .85 - .86
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh, 8c per lb higher
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram. .20½- —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb. dms., works, million units. .12 - —
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units. .144 - —
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 57.60 • —
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 72.00 • —
Pure, cryst., 1,600,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo. 240.00 —
Carvol, bots. lb. 5.00 5.40
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .32 - —
Casein, dom., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .56 • —
Casein, dom., edible, acid, precip., 80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .64 - —
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine bgs. c.l. ex-dock Eastern seaports lb. .15¾- .16½
Australian, bgs. c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19¼
New Zealand, same basis lb. .24 .25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N.J lb. .24 - —
dms. ton lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
t.w., same basis lb. .22½- —
Cassella acid, dms. frt alld., 100% basis lb 1.44 1.75
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls lb. .31 —
"B," bls. lb. .30 - —
"C," bls. lb. .29 - —
Korintje "A," bls. lb. .31 - —
"B," bls. lb. .29 - —
"C," bls. lb. .27 - —
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l. lb. .2550- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2650- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2700- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2850- —
tanks lb. .2500- —
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2500- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2660- —
tanks lb. .2360- —
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l. lb. .2475- —
bgs., ton lots lb. .2875- —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .3075- —
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l. lb. .2200- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2300- —
tanks lb. .2000- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .2125- —
dms., c.l., lb. .2225- —
tanks lb. .1925- —
refd., deod., dms., cl. lb. .2650- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .2750- —
tanks lb. .2450- —
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .2350- —
dms., t.c.l lb. .2450- —
tanks lb. .2150- —
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks lb. .17¾- —
No. 3, tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works lb. .15 .15½
75%, dms. works lb. .19 .19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms. lb. .41¼- .43¼
Split, dms. lb. .33¾- .34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. 35.00 —
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 5.25 • —
Syn., cns. lb. 9.00 • —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib., dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
Resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls. lb. Nominal.
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII, cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.30
Celery seed oil lb. 11.50 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .36 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .21 - —
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E lb. .30 - .51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 .555
27% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .595 .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E lb. .585 .595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt alld lb. .57 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .57 - —
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., ton, frt. alld. E lb. .59 - —
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.40 - —
77% CeO, fib dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 1.85 1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 2.15 —
Cetyl alcohol, NF, fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .41½- —
fib. cns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .48½- —
fib cns., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .46 - —
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Roman, cs. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Chamomile oil, blue, Hungarian, bots lb. 350.00 —
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35 - .35½
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .36 - .50
Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 106.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld. lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., t.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb lots lb 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb lots or less lb 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
dms. t.c.l. 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l., 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .16 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l. 10 dms or more, same basis lb. .19½- —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., etns. c.l. works lb. .60 - —
etns., t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
125 cps. etns. c.l., works lb. .70 - —
300 cps. etns., c.l., works lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis lb. .12½- .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l. lb. .23½- .25½
dms. t.c.l. lb. .24½- —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt equald lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt alld lb 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms. frt. alld lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .77 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib. dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works. lb. 2.25 - —
fib. dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis lb. 2.30 - —

Chloroform tech. dms., c.l., divd. E lb .18 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb .19 - —
tanks same basis lb .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., divd lb .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. divd. lb .25 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, divd. E., 100% basis lb .90 - —
Powd., divd. E., 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. divd. E lb .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms. frt. alld lb .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb .99 - —
5-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb .25 - —
o-Chlorophenol dms., c.l., frt equald lb .37 - —
dms t.c.l. same basis lb .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt equald lb .37 - —
dms t.c.l same basis lb .38 - —
Chloropicrin, comi., cyls., 180 lbs., frt alld lb 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs. same basis lb 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis lb 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid dms., c.l., frt equald lb .0485- —
dms t.c.l. frt equald lb .0515- —
tanks frt equald lb .0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms ½c per lb higher
o-Chlorotoluene tech. dms., c.l., works lb .37 - —
dms. t.c.l., t.l.l. same basis lb .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, 100-lb dms., frt. equald lb 1.25 - —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms. frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Chrome green CP dark, light medium blue content, 1-15%, bbls divd E of Rockies, lb .43 - —
blue content 16-30%, bbls., same basis lb .44 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb .44 - —
blue content 45-49%, bbls., same basis lb .45 - —
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis lb .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome orange CP bbls. divd E of Rockies lb .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Chrome yellow CP bbls. divd E. of Rockies lb .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c higher W of Rockies
Chromic acid 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .29½- —
dms. t.c.l. divd N Y Metropolitan area lb .30 .31
Chromic acid NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb lots, works, lb .10 —
Chromium fluoride bbls., works lb .51 .52
Chromium oxide hydrated, bbls., fib dms. c.l. frt allˈd. lb 1.20 —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt allˈd lb .44½- —
bgs. t.c.l same basis lb .45¼- —
Chromium trioxide, NF bots lb 1.15 —
Cinchona bark, NF red broken, bgs lb .25 —
NF yellow broken, bgs lb .35 .40
Cinnamic acid, refd. bots lb 2.50 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol bots lb 1.50 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde dms lb .80 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs lb .53 —
Ceylon No. "0000," bgs lb .73 —
Cinnamon bark, c.l., bales ton 55.00 -74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.60 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms lb 8.50 13.50
Citral, CP bots lb 4.50 5.00
Extra bots lb 3.60 5.00
Syn., dms lb 7.25 7.40
Citric acid, USP anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb .29½ .30
bgs. dms. 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb .30 .30½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb .30½- .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l lb .27½- .28½
bgs. dms., 10,000-lb lots, 1 shipt lb .28 .28½
bgs. dms. smaller lots lb .29 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c per lb. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms lb 1.00 —
Java-type, dms. lb 1.00 1.20
Citronellal, bots, dms. lb 1.40 1.60
Citronellol, bots dms. lb 1.90 2.50
Synthetic, dms. lb 1.70 —
Civet, artif., bots lb 13.75 -15.00
Nat. bots oz 8.50 15.00
Clay, hall dom. airfloated, bgs., c.l. Tenn ton 17.50 -21.50
crushed shed moisture bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 8.00 -11.25
imp. airfloated bgs., c.l., Atl port net-ton 43.00 -47.00
lump bulk, Atl port net-ton 31.50 -37.50
Clay, China dom., dry-grd. air floated, 99% 325 mesh, Georgia bgs., c.l., works ton 11.00 -17.00
Georgia bgs. t.c.l., works ton 13.50 -22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me long-ton 23.00 -35.00
white powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net-ton 50.00 —
bgs. t.c.l. ex whse net-ton 60.00 -70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105° F Flash, tankcars New Jersey and New York gal. 18 —
Group 3 gal. .1275- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 —
140 F Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .205 —
Group 3 gal. .154 —
Houston Texas gal. .17 —
Cleve's acid tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt allˈd lb 1.05 - —
1.8 tech. solid dms frt allˈd lb .77 - —
1.7 tech. dms frt allˈd lb 2.20 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms. lb 2.65 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs lb .5 - —
Zanzibar, bgs lb .37 - —
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms lb 1.10 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvid. E., 100% basis lb .40 - —
96.4% low, or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., divd. E., 100% basis lb .42 - .46
65% low or medium vis. bgs., c.l., divd F 100% basis lb .40 - —
t.c.l., divd E., 100% basis lb .43 1.00
purif., high vis (see Cellulose gum)
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb higher and are on a divd. basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse gal. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., ex whse gal. .39 - —
tanks works gal. 20½- —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works ton 42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk works ton 42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works ton 44.00 - —
Cure bulk works ton 40.50 —
Fiber bulk works ton 48.00 —
Roofing, 140-155° F., Federal Specification RP 381 Type I tanks, works ton 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate 23.4% Co., dms., divd lb 1.04 —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250 lb bbls., divd E of Rockies lb 4.90 —
Cobalt blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue (imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate 46% Co., powd., bgs., divd lb 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., divd lb .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., divd lb 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused 8½% Co., dms lb .71½- —
Liq., 6% Co., dms lb .57½ —
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b carrier lb 1.50 —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq. 6% Co., dms. divd lb .48¾ —
Cobalt nitrate 20.1% Co. nbls. divd. lb .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., divd E of Mississippi R. lb 1.13 - —
70-71% Co kgs. same basis lb 1.12 —
Cobalt oxide prices W of Mississippi R 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate powd., 32.1% Co., dms., divd lb 1.35 —
Cobalt resinate, fused 3% Co. dms lb .38½- —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., divd lb .64 —
Monohydrated, 23% Co., dms., divd lb 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate 6% Co., dms. divd. lb .44 - —
Cocaine, USP cns., 100 oz lots, f.o.b works oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns 100-oz. lots f.o.b works oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls lb .18 .20
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .54 - .59
Coconut oil, crude, tanks New York lb .13 - —
tanks, Pac. coast lb. 11½- —
Refd., deodorized, dms. lb. .19 - .20
Coconut oils, acid, dist. dms... lb. 21½- .24
tanks lb. .19 - —
Fiber bulk works ton 48.00 —
double dist. (stripped), dms. lb. 22½ .25
tanks lb. .20 - —
Cod oil, dms., spot lb. .03¼- .08½
Codeine, NF cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate USP cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil USP dms gal 1.40 1.70
Cohosh root, black bls lb 20 25
Blue bls lb 20 25
Colchicine, USP bots. 27.50 -29.00
Colchicum root bls lb .35 .45
Colchicum seed, bgs. lb. .85 .90
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
USP flexible dms lb .34 —
Colocynth pulp bls lb .42 —
Columbo root bls lb 16 18
Condurango bark bls lb 18 20
Congo copal gum, No 1, bgs lb. .26 .27
No 2, bgs lb 23 .25
No 3, bgs lb .21 .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. .60 .90
Copaiba oil cns lb 1.35 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .53 —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .54 —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, c.l., works lb. .3545- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .3695- —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works lb. .44½- .45
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30¾- .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works lb. .38¾- .39¼
cuprous, dms., works lb. .3995- .4295
Copper cyanide, tech., dms. 20,000-lb lots or more lb. .609 —
dms. 1,000 lb lots or more lb. .619 —
dms smaller lots lb. .639 .65
Copper gluconate, dms lb 3.20 —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E of Miss lb. .52½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, divd. Valley, basis lb. .31 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq. 4% Cu, dms, frt allˈd lb .26½ —
Copper nitrate, tech. cryst. dms., works lb. .30¾ .32¾
Copper oleate, solid 8% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 —
Copper oxide, black, bbls, 100-5,000-lb. lots, works lb. .47 - —
red., 97%, USP Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots lb. .47½- —
90% USP Type II, bbls. 100-5,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .45½- —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu, dms., ton lots lb 4.25 —
10% active quinolinolate, dms lb 1.14 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. allˈd lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works lb. .1885- —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 -15.50
Copper sulfate, monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.10 - —
Tribasic, distributors, 50-lb. b c.l., works 100 lbs. 28.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 30.10 - —
Copper oxides, crude, tons, c.i.f. Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton 162.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f. ton 157.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 7.25
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .18 —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½ —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York lb. .07¼ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .2325- .2350
tanks lb. .2123- —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Corn sugar, tanners chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —

Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, divd. N.Y. 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP bots., kilo or more gram .95 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis ton 62.00 -65.00
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South, East lb. .13¾ Nom.
tanks, Valley lb. .13½- —
tanks, Texas, Waco lb. .13⅜- —
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks lb. .04½ Nom.
Refd., salad, dms. lb. .19½- .20
tanks lb. .17½- —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate NF bots. cbys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt adjusted gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln 80%, tanks, works, gal. .226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c per gallon for coaltar
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b works, divd. in Metropolitan area lb. 1.72 - 1.77
Hardwood, NF chys., dms. same basis lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms. incl. c.l., works, lb. .0611- —
dms. incl., l.c.l., works lb. .0684- —
dms. incl., l.c.l. ex whse, New York lb. .0795- —
tanks, works lb. .0511- —
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. allˈd lb. .16½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
2,97% 2°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks same basis lb. .20 - —
o-Cresol 30.5°C. m.p and over, ret., dms c.l. frt equald lb. .17 - —
ret dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
30° 30 49°C m.p. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .16½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks same basis lb. .14½- —
29°-28°C m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C m.p. dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .15 - —
ret dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol 98% dms. c.l., divd lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd lb. .53 - —
tanks, divd lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid dms. ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether cns lb. 1.80 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades dms., c.l., t.l. frt equald gal. 1.35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms. c.l. t.l. same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta-para content 25% or less, dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b works, frt. equald to competitive points, 50 dms or more, gal. 1.03½- —
less than 50 dms., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., t.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., divd. lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat. indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd. 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works lb. .21 - —
bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs. lb. 1.30 - —
Powd., cs. lb. 1.45 - —
Cubeb oil, cns lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cumene, dms. c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .19 - —
Moroccan, bgs lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .18 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots, cns lb. 15.50 -17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract, ton 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.85 - —
Indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 75.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 96.00 - —
Indust grade 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works ton 120.00 - —
dms. t.c.l., works ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E of Rockies gal. 1.02 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., divd W of Rockies gal. .77 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
98% tech. 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b works gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms. same basis gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. allˈd. E lb. .30½- —
dms., t.c.l. works, same basis, lb. .31½- —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .28 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots. lb. 5.50 - —

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2,4-D tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .53
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .46 - .53
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E. cs lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs lb. .15½- .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
black, bold, bgs lb. .16 - .18
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14½
unscraped, bgs. lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs lb. .16 - .18
pale, nubs, bgs. lb. .20¾- .24
Siam, cs. lb. .31½- .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .38 - .44
No. 2, bgs. lb. .29 .32
dust, bgs. lb. .18 .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
fib. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - —
fib dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .26 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
i-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., divd E. lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, divd. E. lb. .41 - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .22 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .18 - —
Perfume grade, bots. lb 1.00 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see i-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .50 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade 14% P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss ton 52.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla ton 61.25 - —
paper bags, c.l., works, Wales, Tenn ton 66.00 - —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l. works, Houston, Tex ton 66.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.
Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 3% free fatty acid), 400-lb dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, CD-12, CD-13, CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., divd E of Rockies, gal. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 74½- .80¼
tanks, divd. same basis gal. .53½ —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., divd E of Rockies gal. .72 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56 —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., divd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms. t.c.l same basis gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms. c.l. divd E of Rockies gal. .69 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A dms. c.l. divd E. of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms. t.c.l same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies, gal. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .80⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l. divd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .83
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, gal. .70½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .81⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher
West coast divd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 -17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.23 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
white paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 8.97 - —
paper bgs., t.c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., comi., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bgs. t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.80 - —
Anhyd., special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb. dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, comi., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
bgs. c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP dms. lb. .19¼- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, divd lb. .13 - —
Tech. dms., c.l., divd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd lb. .12½- —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 3.30 - 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb .33 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —

Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .30½ • —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.00 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .96 • —
o-Dianisidine, dry, tech., fib. dms. lb. 2.00 • —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .94 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .91 • —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 • —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 • —
t.l., dms., same basis lb. .68 • —
Food grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 • —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .68 • 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 • —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 • —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .29 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .29 • —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .68½ • —
tanks, works lb. .65½ • —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .63½ • —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .57 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 • —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26 • —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .63½ • .64
tanks, works lb. .61 • —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 • —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt. alld lb. .73 • —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 • —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 • —
dms. 3,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½ • —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½ • —
dms., l.c.l., or t.l., works lb. .34 • —
tanks, works lb. .32 • —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½ • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .17 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 • —
Dichloropentanes dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06 • —
tanks works lb. .03 • —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55 • —
tanks, works lb. .52 • —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. .49½ • —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ • —
Dicyclopentadiene dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 • —
Didecyl phthalate dms., c.l., works. lb. .27½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .25 • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½ • —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.85 • —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.90 • —
Diethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ • —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ • —
dms., l.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .28½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .26½ • —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .48½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 • —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .69½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .71 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 • —
Diethyl oxalate, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .42½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼ • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .27¼ • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .27¼ • —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½ • —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18½ • —
Diethyl thiourea, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 • —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. 2.30 • —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb. 2.35 • —
1-4 dm lots, works lb. 2.40 • —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .52 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ • —
N,N-Diethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 • —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb. dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld., Zone 1 lb. .17½ • —
f.o.b., Zone 2 lb. .18½ • —
380-lb. dms., l.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½ • —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½ • —
tankcars, Zone 1 lb. .15 • —
Zone 2 lb. .16 • —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies, Zone 2, West of the Rockies
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
phthalate).

Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼ • —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .55¼ • —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E lb. .30¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .32¼ • —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .28¼ • —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31½ • —
tanks, works lb. .28¾ • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .20 • —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, works lb. .25¼ • —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .18½ • —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .45½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .41½ • —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 • 147.50
bots, 1-kilo lot kilo. 110.00 • 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms lb. 1.25 • —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 3.75 • 4.20
Diglycol laurate, dms., ton lots lb. .32½ • —
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l. lb. .26 • —
Diglycolic acid, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .15½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .16 • —

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .98 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .97 • —
tanks, works lb. .94 • —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 • 1.35
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram. .03 • —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb. 3.45 • —
3,3-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.55 • —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs or more lb. 1.11 • —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 • —
dms., 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb. 1.15 • —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½ • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ • —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 • —
Di-isobutylene dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½ • —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .08 • —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30½ • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb. .27 • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .26½ • —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .61¼ • —
tanks, works lb. .60 • —

Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ • —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¼ • —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½ • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 • —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 3.25 • —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb 4.15 • —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 • —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .78 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .79½ • —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .75½ • —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .78 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .79½ • —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .75½ • —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 • 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¾ • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31¼ • —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27¼ • —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .27¼ • —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.30 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.30½ • 1.31
tanks, works lb. 1.28 • —

DIALKYL-CHLOROALKYLAMINE HYDROCHLORIDES

FACILE WORKING TOOLS FOR

RCl · HCl

R— $Me_2NCH_2CH_2$— (DMC*)
$Et_2NCH_2CH_2$— (DEC*)
$iPr_2NCH_2CH_2$— (DIC*)
$Me_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2$— (DMPC*)
$Et_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2$— (DEPC*)
$Me_2NCH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2$— (DMMPC*)
$Me_2NCH_2CH(CH_3)$— (DMIC*)

*Michigan Chemical product names for the chloride hydrochloride form of R. All commercially available.

Alkylation of amines:

Alkylation of alcohols and acids:

Alkylation of active methylene groups:

Formation of Grignard reagents:

Reaction with metal salts:

Investigate these versatile intermediates. They are creating valuable cellulose derivatives for the textile and paper industries, and are used in pharmaceuticals to increase biological activity in tranquilizers, local anesthetics, and other drugs. Other derivatives may find use as curing agents in plastic systems. Michigan Chemical has been a leading producer of the dialkylchloroalkylamine hydrochlorides for over 12 years. Recent process advances have improved quality significantly and have also brought about considerably lower prices. Write for technical data, specifications, and prices. From sample to carload quantities can be supplied.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
670 North Bankson Street, Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.

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C-61-4

Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19½
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .38
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylaniline, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt equald. 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks. frt equald. 100% basis. lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .35½- —
lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .33 .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms. frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C. dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .17¼- —
dms., l.c.l. frt alld E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks frt alld E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene oil, dms. lb. 11 - —
Refd. 63°C. dms. lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .24½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62¾ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l. ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankcars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms. c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾ —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Dipnenylamine, refd., flake, ngs., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .32 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused, tanks same basis, lb. .29 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c. per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb 5.00 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .14¼ —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.
Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l. t.l. frt alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
80-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .50 - —
dms, l.c.l., l.t.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms. c.l. t.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c per pound higher.
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb.15.65 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -17.60
No 2 lb.19.60 -22.85
No 3 lb.31.30 -35.90
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb. 3.30 4.10
No 3 lb.19.60 -22.85
No 4 lb 5.55 7.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb. 3.30 - 4.10
No 6 lb 3.30 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:
Black, D&C, No 1 lb.10.50 -10.95
Brown, D&C, No 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb.15.65 -16.10
No 6 lb.15.65 -16.10
No 7 lb.14.35 -14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb.10.50 -10.95
No 4 lb 19.60 -20.05
No 5 lb 3.80 4.25

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 18 lb.23.60 -24.00
No 19 lb.15.00 -15.45
No. 21 lb. 3.90 4.35
No. 22 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 28 lb.24.15 -24.65
No 33 lb.17.00 -17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb.15.65 -16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb.10.50 -10.95
No 8 lb.10.50 -10.95
No. 10 lb.13.05 -13.50
No 11 lb.13.05 -13.50
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No 1 lb.15.65 -16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb.13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No 1 lb 10.50 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.76 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.77 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb 1.26 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.16 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb 1.53 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.59 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.51 - —
23500 Red 4BX, conc. lb. 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.84 - —
26685 Black F, conc. lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc lb. 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L. lb. 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.45 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY conc. lb. 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 3G lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V. crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.43 - —
43830 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.54 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG, extra lb 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb 3.90 - —
63615 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.76 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb. 1.94 - —
42535D Methyl violet base lb. 1.88 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb 5.50 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc. lb 6.41 - —
Pr 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
Pr 554 Spirit blue THN lb 5.06 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb 1.25 - —
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb 30 - .32
Powd., bbls., kgs lb .60 - —
Select, bundles lb 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd lb. 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.95 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots. 100-oz.lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .75 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram. lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb.11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz.34.50 -40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz.26.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l. dlvd. Ill., Md. Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio St. Louis, St Paul, Va., W Va lb. .18¼- —
Wood-rosin type, dms. c.l. same basis lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ —
tanks dlvd lb 12¾ —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb 17 —
tanks dlvd lb 13 —
Syn., 95-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb .16½ —
tanks dlvd lb 12¼ —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¾ —
tanks dlvd lb. .12¾- —
Ethyl acetate, syn., 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 — —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 — —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms, c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal.20.63 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal..20.73 -20.84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 .89
tanks, same basis gal. .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies gal 21 75 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal.21.85 -21.96
tanks, same basis gal.21 59 —
Ethyl alcohol, denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks same basis lb. 17½- —
Ethyl benzoate, bots. lb. .75 1.00
Ethyl bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .40 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms l.c.l., t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl butyrate, dms. works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps. ogs., 5,000 lb lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs. smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 - —
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld E. lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb .20 .22
dms., works lb. .18 .20
tanks works lb .10
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
Anesthesia, USP dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½ lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Indust. dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .34½ —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .39½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .18 - —
Ethyl iodide, chys. works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt equald lb .52½- —
tanks frt equald lb .50 - —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP hots oz.11.85 - —
Ethyl oenanthate, dms lb 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Ethyl silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works, lb 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks frt alld lb. .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Ethylbenzene, 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Ethylene, contract refy gate lb .0475- .052b
Ethylene dibromide, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- —
dms., l.c.l. frt equald lb. .31½- —
tanks frt equald lb. .28½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms. c.l., dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 — —
tanks, same basis lb .09 — —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c per lb higher
Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .22 — —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 — —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene)
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis. lb. .43 - —
tanks dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. 7.40 - —
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 - 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF rectified, 70-75%, dms lb. .45 - —
NF rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 - .63
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 0.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .13 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .16 - —
French, light, bgs. lb. .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .17½- —
Rumanian, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs. lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —
Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. 1.30 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides)
Ferric phosphate, NF, soluble, gran pearls, cs lb. .72 - .75
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb. dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Ferric stearate, dms., c.l., frt alld. lb. .39 - —
dms. l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs. c.l., works ton.35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.36.25 -42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal.34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls gal. 3.40 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1280- .1330
tanks lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton.108.00 -110.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton.102.00 -106.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade, fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo.30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid, 85% chys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .24¾- —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Furfural, dms. c.l., works lb. .13 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. .73 - —
Gallic acid, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.00 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.75 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom. bots. oz. 4.75 6.05
Imp. bots oz. 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian root, bls. lb. .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb 1.75 2.40
Soap grade, dms lb .90 1.75
Standard cns., dms. lb 1.65 —
Synthetic, dms lb 1.30 —
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb.19.00 -22.00
Bourbon, cns. lb.19.00 -22.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns lb 1.90 2.70
Synthetic, dms lb 1.45 —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb.12.00 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb 4.25 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 7.75 —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs lb. .19½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .20 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .21 - —
tanks, f.o.b works lb. .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —

Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
Glue, bone, green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 • —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 • —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 • —
Glue, hide, 207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 • —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 • —
Glue, hide, 395-427, bgs., c.l., dvld. lb. .40 • —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 • —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 • —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .46 • —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c. higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, frt. alld lb. 1.80 • —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 1.88 • —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-9 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 - 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo. 100.00 • —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo. 75.00 • —
Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification 88%, tanks dlvd. lb. .13½- .14
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .12¾
nat. refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
Glycerine, dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 • —
nat. high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
Glycerine, dom., 99.5%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 • —
Imp., nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. Nom.
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 • —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works, gram. 4.25 • —
Grapefruit oil, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 • .09½
Cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 • .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .31 • .34½
Graphite, 95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31½
Graphite, flake, No 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. drms., ex whse lb. .29 • .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¼-.08¾
Yellow, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- .07⅞
Grease oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .11 • —
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .14 • —
Grease oil, prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .16 • —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS

Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green.

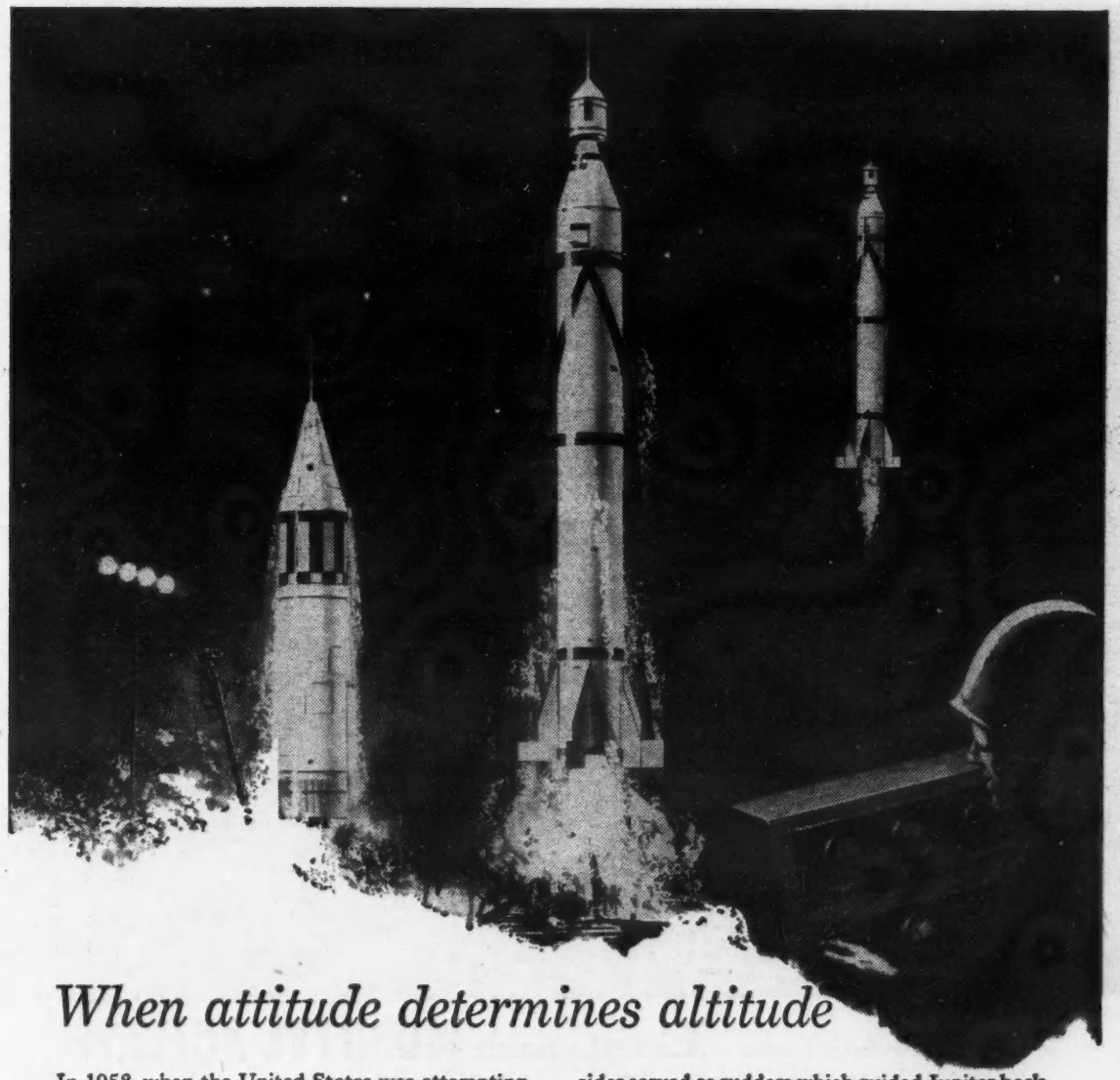
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .40 —
Guaiacol NF cryst, dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil cns lb. .63 .80
Guaiacol carbonate NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb. .38 • —
bgs., l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 • .43
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32 • —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30 • —

GUMS

Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum.

H

H acid, dry, bbls, c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 • —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb. 3.20 —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .18 .20
Heliotropin 100-lb lots, dms. lb. 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root dom., green, bls lb. .70 .75
Helonias root bls lb. 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb. 2.55 3.00
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .40 • .45
Heptachlor dms, c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .96 • —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Houston Texas gal. .1623- —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 19.70 • —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 49.25 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs. or more lb. 1.84 • —
dms. to 1,100 lbs. lb. 1.94 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb .233 • —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb .243 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more same basis lb. .250 • —
fib dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 • —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd. New York City and Philadelphia lb. .42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .43½- .48¼
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 • —
l-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
tanks, works lb. .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 3.95 • 4.00
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .76 • —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.70 • 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 • —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 • —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 • 3.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 • —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .18 • .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.28 • —
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 • 1.55
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-cbys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.93 • —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd, zone 1 lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, cbys., frt equaid lb. .48 • .50
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
Hydrochloric acid, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equaid ton 23.00 • —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 • —
tanks, works, frt equaid ton 30.00 • —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 • —
cbys., l.c.l., dlvd, Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 • —
tanks, works, frt. equaid ton 35.00 • —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
lb. .20¾- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. .93 • —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2% 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works pint. .70 • —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30-gal dms, c.f. t.l., dlvd 100 lbs 19.25 • —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs 20.75 • —
30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs 21.00 • —
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.50 • —
tanks, works frt. equated 100 lbs 13.40 —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
50-lb cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls, l.c.l., works lb. .45 —
Hydrogen cyanide liq., 99%, tanks, works lb. .14 • —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
cyls., dlvd W lb. .39 • —
tanks, works lb. .18 • —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 • —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —



When attitude determines altitude

In 1958, when the United States was attempting to put its first satellite in orbit, the Jupiter missile was selected as the power plant for one of the shoots. The Jupiter had the power required and the direction control to maintain the precise angle of ascent so the final stage would reach the desired altitude.

To achieve this control, small gas generators, fueled by Becco 90% H_2O_2, were clustered around the body of the missile. Jets of oxygen, generated by H_2O_2, and steam spouting from the sides served as rudders which guided Jupiter back on the desired path whenever it began to stray. Result: Explorer I had the proper attitude and went into a precise orbit at the proper altitude.

Becco H_2O_2 serves in other fields, too—as a bleach in textile and paper manufacture, as an etch for transistors, and as an oxidant in many chemical reactions. Becco, with more years of manufacturing experience than any other peroxide manufacturer, can supply you with more information about its many properties. Address: Dept. OPDR-61-3.

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Hydroquinone—Lactose

Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82½- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms. Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks Belle W Va lb .073 —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .74 - —
fib dms. 4,000 to 19,999-lb lots, same basis lb. .79 - —
fib dms. 100 to 1,999-lb lots, basis lb. .83 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same lb. .93 - —
(Highest viscosity [15,000 cps.] grade is 10c. per lb. higher.)
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.75 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots oz. 7.75 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purit., 50%, 10-cbys. f.o.b works lb 1.95 - —
NF 50%, 10-cbys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 indigo, syn.)
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 13.65 -15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. lb. 4.50 - —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb. 4.75 - —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs., dlvd lb 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd. lb 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.20 - 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb. 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis lb 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. lb 4.60 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb 4.15 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
bbls., l.c.l. ton lots, same basis. lb. .61 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .62 - —
Dom., reg. bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis. lb. .57 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .49 - —
Iron blue, imp., British, reg., bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue dlvd. prices 1c. higher far Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .05½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14¼- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York. lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .023 .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade bgs. c.l. works lb. .12¼- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 —
Isoborneol cns. lb 1.44 1.80
Isobornyl acetate cns. lb 46 56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.15 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.20 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb. .30 - .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99%, tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb. .33 - —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .45 - —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos kilo. 12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22½- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .70 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .44 - —
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd gal. .62 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .39½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis lb. .36 - —

J

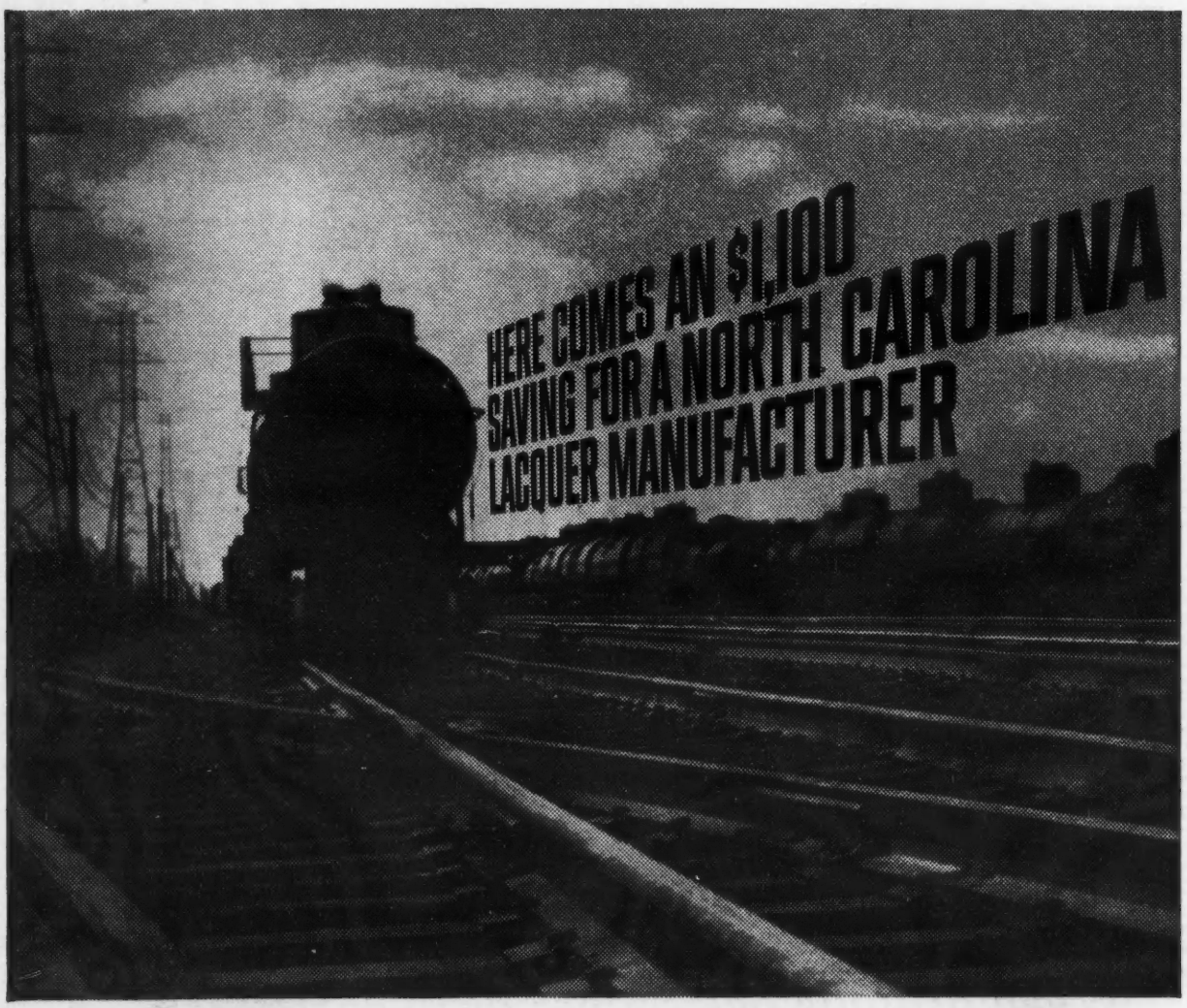
J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .55 - .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - .70
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb. 16 - .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb. 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF colloidal 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15¼- .17½
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 - .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .43 - .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 - .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 - .12

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
200°F-240°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, edible, 50%, bbls. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1985- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt. equald lb. .2035- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19, frt. equald. lb. .2085- —
bbls., dms., 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb .2135- —
80%, bbls., c.l., dms., frt. equald. lb. .3335- —
bbls., dms., 20 or more, frt equald lb. .3385- —
bbls., dms., 5 to 19 frt. equald. lb. .3435- —
Lactic acid, 80%, bbls., dms, 1 to 4, frt. equald. lb. .3485- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls. 5 to 19 works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¼- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib. dms., ¼c. higher.
Lactose, ferment. grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- —
Lactose, USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower.
Lactose, USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18¼- —
bgs., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 .19¼



He switched from n-butyl acetate to **Eastman ISOBUTYL ACETATE** and is saving 14¢ per gallon. That's more than $1,100 for an 8,000-gallon tank car.

Lacquer makers everywhere are finding it easy and profitable to switch to Eastman Isobutyl Acetate for their medium-boiling solvent needs. It can be used interchangeably with n-butyl acetate in most lacquer formulations. In nitrocellulose lacquers, for example, it produces no significant change in film properties or application characteristics.

Eastman Isobutyl Acetate can often be used as a replacement for methyl isobutyl ketone at a saving of 5¢ per gallon.

Or, use it to simplify your formulating by eliminating solvent blends and save money in the process. The cost per gallon of Eastman Isobutyl Acetate will probably be less, for example, than the cost of blends of n-butyl acetate with sec-butyl acetate or n-propyl acetate.

Ask your Eastman representative to show you how a switch to Isobutyl Acetate can lower the solvent costs of your present lacquer formulas.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; Kansas City, Mo.; New York City; Philadelphia; St. Louis. **WESTERN SALES REPRESENTATIVE: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Lady's slipper root, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd., 400-lb. dms., works lb. .24 - .30
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .28 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works, lb. .29 - —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .10¾- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms. cns. lb 9.75 -12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls. lb. .87 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms. lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.l., works lb .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls lb. .20 .25
Select., bls lb. .90 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb 1.65 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd. bbls lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity frt. alld on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .56 - —
Lead iodide NF V iars lb. 3.82 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York, lb. .11 - —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .19¼- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms. dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms lb. .2675- —
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms. works, lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1375- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1395- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23%Pb. dms., lb. .49 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms. works lb. .46 —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead talfate liq., 15% Pb, dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¾- —
Lead white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lead, white, basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld. lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .14 - .15
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo.14.20 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.65
Messina, cns lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 2.75
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.50.00 - —
Licorice root gran., bls. lb .13 - —
Powd. bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole bls lb. .09 .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate)
Lilac oil lb. 1.500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l. 50,000 lbs. works, E. ton.14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l. same basis ton.18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $6.29 freight charge
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
West Indian, dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 2.45 4.25
Syn. 98-100% dms., works lb. 2.40 2.75
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb. 2.85 - 4.50
96-98% dms lb 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100% dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors, dms. frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
99% tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb. dms., 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.18 - —
100-lb. dms., less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb. 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves bls. lb. .40 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton.59.50 - —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis, ton.54.00 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1670- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1760- .1810
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1310- —
tanks, New York lb. .1422- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1472- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .3075- .3325
Water white, dms. lb. .3425- .3675
Litharge, comi., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —

Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb.33.00 -39.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 - —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech., anhyd. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .88 - .93
Lithium citrate, NF dms., ton lots, lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more, works, lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Lithium manganite, dms. works lb. .93 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech. dms., 100-lb lots lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.20
Lithium stearate, dms. c.l., works, lb. .47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots, lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithol red toner, barium, bbls., works lb. 1.03 - —

Lithol-rubine red toner, pure, bbls., works lb. 1.65 - —
Reinated, bbls., works lb. 1.47 - —
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .08¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .09¼- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .95 - 1.10
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz.30.00 - —
Locust bean gum, powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Lycododium, cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms lb. 4.95 - —

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.58 - —
No. 2, whole, bls. lb. 1.40 - —
siftings, bls lb. 1.35 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.00 -11.00
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., frt equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech., syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points

Magnesia, calcined, tech., heavy, 85%, bgs. c.l., f.o.b Luning, Nev ton 39.50 - —
91%, bgs., c.l., same basis ton 49.50 - —
95%, bgs., c.l, same basis ton 59.00 - —
USP, light, bgs. lb .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs lb .36½- .37½
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 86.25 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash ton.46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .11 - —
bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb .11½- —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb 13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- —
bgs., t.l., frt equald lb .14 —
bgs., l.c.l. frt equald lb .15 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l. works lb .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb .14 .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.60.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.75.00 -100.00

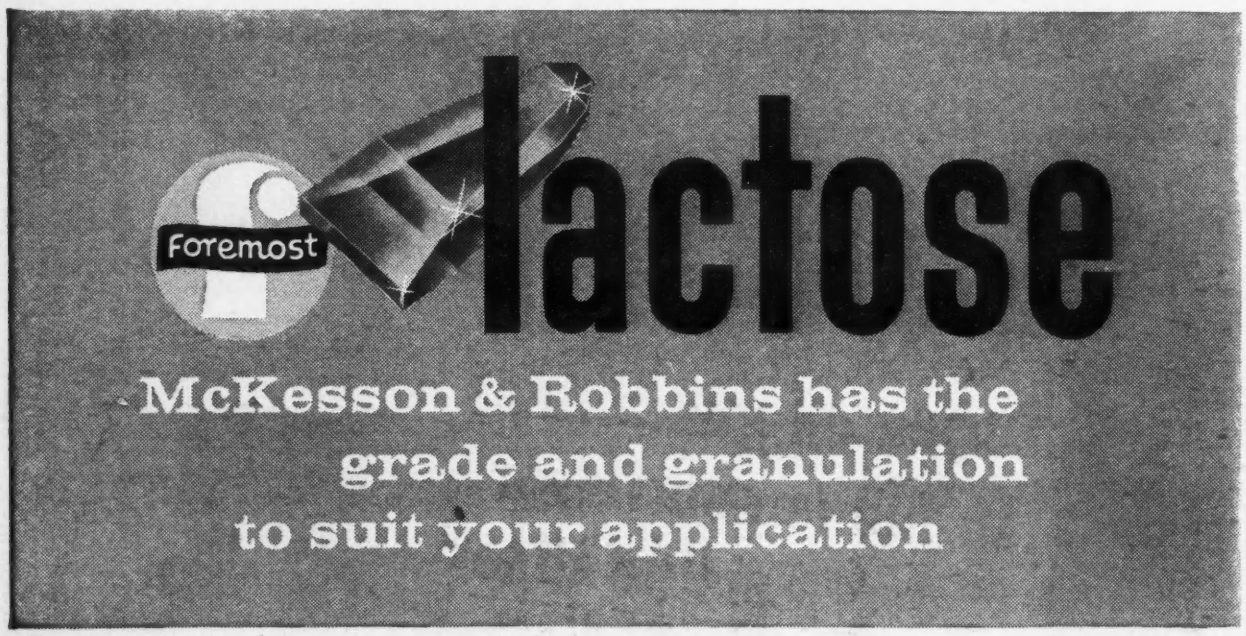
One oil guarantees
full lemon flavor
every single time
It's Exchange Lemon Oil U.S.P., California Cold Pressed. Here is lemon flavor as it should be—full of the aromatic pungency of California's best lemons. And it's uniform—the same, batch after batch. Only the Sunkist Growers, with the world's largest stocks of coastal, highland and desert-grown lemons at their command, could produce an oil with such consistent flavor balance.
Always look for "Exchange" on the tamper-proof container seal—your guarantee it was pressed and packed by the Sunkist Growers. You can depend on it.
Sunkist Growers
Products Sales Department, Ontario, California
Exchange Brand Lemon Oil is distributed in the U.S. by Dodge & Olcott, Inc.; Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.; Ungerer & Co.
Exchange

Magnesium gluconate 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb 1.42 • —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs or more, f.o.b. works lb .24½- 25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .22½- —
dms., t.t.l., frt alld lb .23½- —
tanks, frt alld. lb .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .36 • —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb .59 • —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb .29 • —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb .75 • —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc)
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.15 • —
bgs. t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.90 • 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
bgs. t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 • —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 • —

Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb .38 • —
fib dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .40 • —
fib dms., 100-lb lots lb .45 • —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisicilate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb 5.30 • —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb .89 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .92 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb .37¼ —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .24 —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald lb .25½- —
tanks, frt equald lb 22½ —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb .50 —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.35 • —
dms., smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls. lb .45 • —
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb .35 • —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb .11 • .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .21¼- —
smaller lots, works lb .23½- —

Manganese dioxide, African, 80-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton.148.00 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., same basis ton.144.50 • —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton.152.50 • —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms. lb. 1.84 • —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd. lb .35 • —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.52 • —
Manganese linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn, dms lb .35¼- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls lb .41¼- —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb .37 • —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb .39 • —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb .29¼- —
Precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms. lb .42 • —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S., E ton.86.50 • —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. S., E ton.93.50 • —
Manganese tallate 6%, dms. lb .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs. lb .33 • .39
DBB, bgs. lb .24½- 28
DK, dust, bgs. lb .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb .20 • .24
WS, bgs. lb No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l, fib dms., ton lots, works lb .60 • —
fib dms., to ton lots, works lb .62 • —
fib dms., single dm., works lb .65 • —
Marine pitch, dms. lb .04¼- .05

MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb .36½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .38 • —
Menadione, USP bots. gram .044 • .05
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ports lb .06¾- —
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lb 8.10 • —
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb 8.00 • —
Japanese, cs. lb.10.50 -12.00
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb 4.25 • —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .44 • —
bgs. fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb .46 • —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb .54 • —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb .56 • —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.03 • —
USP, gran or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb 3.78 • —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib dms lb 5.84 • —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 6.97 • —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX, 50-lb. dm. 100 lbs. f.o.b works. lb 4.72 • —
tech., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb 4.52 • —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb 4.89 • —
tech., dms., 100 lbs lb 4.35 • —
25-lb. fib dm. lb 4.38 • —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercurous iodide, yellow, NF, 100-lb. dm f.o.b works lb 8.22 • —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP XV).
Mercury, metal, 76 lbs. per flask. net-flask.200.00 -202.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb .57 • .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine).
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads frt. equald lb .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt equald. lb .43 • .78
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .40 • —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal .85 • —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min., dlvd gal .51½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. gal .61½- —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal .35 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal .30 • —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal .29 • —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., or t.l., min. frt. alld. or dlvd. gal .55½- —
dms., t.c.l., works gal .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area gal .39 • —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal .34 • —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyrilene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb.21.75 • —
Methapyrilene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt equald lb.27.25 • —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, calcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. lb 1.10 • —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb 1.16 • —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 • —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms., same basis lb 1.43 • —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs lb .66 • —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb .21½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .22 .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb .23½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb .24 .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., t.c.l., E of Miss. frt alld gal .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal .66 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. gal .76 • —
tanks, frt alld. E. gal .51 —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .35¼- —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. lb .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb 1.99¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb 2.00 • —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld. lb .60 • —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb 2.25 • 2.45
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms. lb .69 • .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb .62 • .72
on 100 lbs lb .73 • .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb .82 • —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb .89 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 • —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .69 • —
50-lb. bgs. 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb .76 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.



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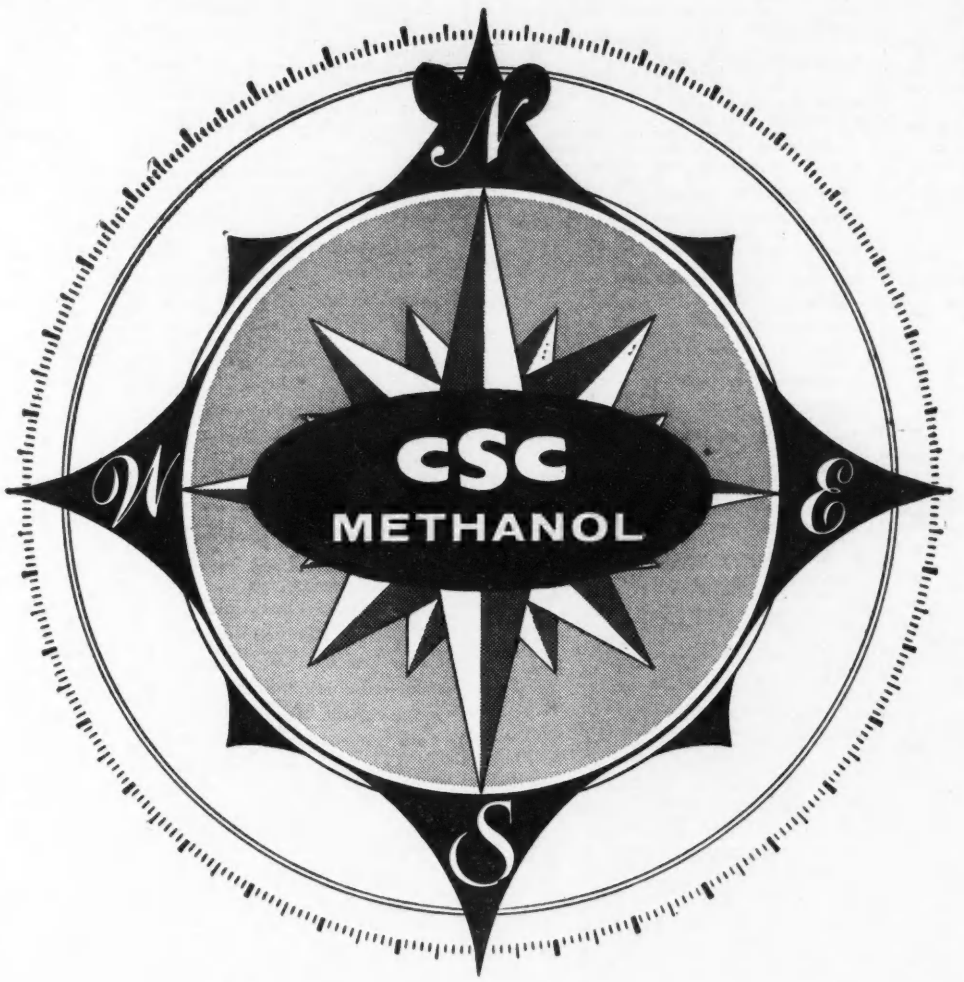

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Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Methyl chloride, refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾ —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. 67¾ —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 12½- —
3-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 .40
Tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs., works lb. .27 - —
100-lb multiwall paper bgs., l.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.25 -29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, 6b dms lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns. dms lb 3.40 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald. with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Methyl parathion, tech., 80% dms., frt alld E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb fib dms lb 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .62½ 67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots gram No Prices.
3-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm lots or more, f.o.b. works lb 1.32 - —
5-39 dm lots, same basis lb 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molyhdated, PMA bbls., dlvd. E of Rockies lb 2.95 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls, same basis lb 4.35 —
Methyl violet prices 1c higher W of Rockies
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 - —
Methylene chloride, tech straight or assorted dms c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .12¼- —
dms, t.c.l. t.l. dlvd lb 15¾ —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° c. m.p., dms, works lb 90 —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd. paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs. c.l., works lb 04 —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh works lb 03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb 06½- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh works, frt alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse or freight alld E lb. .09 —
Mica, wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb. 08 - —
bgs. t.c.l. ex-whse. or frt. alld E lb. 08¾ —
wallpaper bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld E lb. 08¾- —
bgs. ex-whse or frt alld E. lb .09 —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works frt alld E lb 08¼ —
Mica, wet-grd W. of Miss ¼c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 .12
Mineral black bgs, works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech, 50-65 vis., non ret dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .70 - —
non-ret, dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½- —
non-ret, dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½- —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
non-ret, dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret, dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
non-ret, dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. gal. .90 - —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 .90
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .925 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 .715
340-350 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .92½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. gal. .97½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .76½- —
(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for t.c.l.).

Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms lb 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works cn. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14½- —
tanks, New York gal. .15½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. 49 —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb 1.15 - —
Tech, chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works, lb 1.05 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., t.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald 100% basis lb .36 —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt equald., 100% basis lb. .26 —
40% soln. dms. frt equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., t.c.l. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis lb. 26 —
Monopentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
bgs., t.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000 lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms 100 lb lots same basis lb 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd. lb 1.07 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Morphine, cns. 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz., f.o.b works oz 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb 55¼- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56¾- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .52¾- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.50 5.00
Ketone, fib, dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb lots lb 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib, dms., 100-lb lots lb 1.26 —
cns., 25-lb lots lb 1.40 —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .10 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. 10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Mustard oil, syn., bots. lb 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs. lb. .23¼- .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs. lb. .65 .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, frt. equald lb. .06¼- .06½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms. frt. alld lb 1.02 - —
b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid)
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid)
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt. alld lb. .53 - —
b-Naphthylamine tech. flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid)
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib dms. 1-kilo basis activity gram. .18 - —
fib dms. 100-999 gram lots, basis activity gram. .25 - —
Tech., fib. dms gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
Nerol, dms. lb. 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 -575.00
Tunisian, bots. lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .68¼- .75½
Nickel carbonate bbls., dlvd. lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .28 - —
bgs., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 5.75 - 6.50
dms. less than 100 kilos, dlvd. kilo. 6.25 - 7.00
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms. frt alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Niger seed, bgs. lb. 10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be., cbys. c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 7.85
42° Be., cbys. c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 —
cbys., t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, t.c.l. works lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms. frt alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms. t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
dms. t.l., frt alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs. lb 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole tech. tanks, frt alld. lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼ ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- .40½
18-20, cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- .42½
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., t.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - .46
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb. .44 - .46
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l. same basis lb. .42 - —
bbls. t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 .45
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol tech., dms., dlvd lb. .88 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis, unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls. t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07¼- —
Cyls. t.c.l. t.l.t., same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b Chicago, works, unit-ton. 3.50 - —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26 - —
dms., t.t.l., dlvd. E. lb. .27½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c per lb higher
2-Nitropropane, dms. c.l., frt. alld, E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Nitrotoluene, tech. dms. frt. alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld. lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms. t.c.l. works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 —
Nonylphenol, dms. c.l. frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20 —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.18 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.20 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP dist., East Indian, cns lb. 9.00 -12.00
West Indian, cns. lb 9.00 -12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 .22

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide, yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms. lb. .45 - .47
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J gal. .20 —
1-Octanol, tech., dms. c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .43½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41 - —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech. (see t-Octanol, tech).
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb .58 - —
Octylphenol, bgs. c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 11c. higher.

OILS

Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms. lb. .15½- .16
tanks lb. .14 - .14¼
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19¾- .22¼
tanks lb. .17¼- —
S. D., dms lb. .18¾- .21¼
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 .20
Tears, cs. lb. 22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots lb. 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse. gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 - —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb .40 .45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 .20
Sweet lb. .28 .30

ORANGE PIGMENTS

Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

Origanum oil, Spanish, cns. lb. 1.80 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .65 - —
Verona, bls lb. .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Pheretidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP, bots. gram 3.00 4.00
Ouricury wax, crude, bgs. lb. .52 - —
Refd., pure, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .19 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb. higher.

b-Oxynaphthoic acid, pigment manufacture, dms., frt. alld. lb. .913 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis. lb. 1.03 - 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works. lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms. lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist. dms. lb. .16 - .18½
tanks lb. .13½- —
single dist., dms. lb. .15½- .18
tanks lb. .13 - —
Palmarosa oil, cns. lb. 4.90 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. lb. 3.25 -10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn., USP, cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots. oz. 5.00 - —
cns., smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs lb. .30 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid).
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitraniline (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine).
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls. lb. 1.30 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.41 - —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0655- .0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy. 135°-137°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 .13
91%, powd., bgs., c.l., ex whse. lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
Paraformaldehyde, USP-X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .20 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, ethyl, dms., frt. alld lb. .84 —
Parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Passion flower herb, bls. lb. 35 40
Patchouli oil, imp., cns. lb. 5.60 6.50
Peach kernel oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue, fugitive, 100% color strength, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd E of Rockies lb. 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c. higher W of Rockies.
Peanut meal, old process, 45%, bgs., f.o.b., mills ton. 68.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 65.50 Nom.
Peanut oil crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .15 -.15¼
Refd., dms. lb. .20¼-.20½
tanks lb. 18¼- —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt. pt. kilo. 4.52 —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Penicillin, potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .018 - —
Penicillin, procaine, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —
Pennyroyal oil, USP imported, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms. 1c. higher.
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust. tanks, Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. lb. .45½- —
Lampong, bgs. lb. .45½- —
Red, Funtuas, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. lb. .37½- —
Santaka, bgs. lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. lb. .36 - —
White, Muntok, bgs lb. .55 - —
Peppermint leaves, dom., USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
imp., USP, dms. lb. .85 - .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms. lb. 4.40 - —
Redist., USP, dms. lb. 4.65 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck, 1,000 gal. min. dlvd lb. .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Paste, bbls. frt. alld lb. 1.55 - —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil, USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil, South American, cns., dms. lb. 2.30 - —

Petrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .083 - .08625
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11125-.11250
tanks, refy. lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .0975- —
NF, soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy. lb. .06875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55%, sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb .91 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., same basis lb. 1.08 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital).
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¼- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l. lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Phenol, USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
250-lb dm., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .46 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, dlvd lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots. lb. 2.15 2.35
100%, bots. lb. 3.80 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.25 1.75
di-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo. 65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms., 200-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.45 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd. E lb. 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .51½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. 1.08 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib, dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb. 1.53 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb. 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb. 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms. lb. 1.10 1.60
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
dms. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 4.00 4.25

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Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine 97%, 450-lb. dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol dms., l.c.l., works lb .48 .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs. c.l. works lb .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .43 —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb .23¼- .27
nubs, bgs. lb .33¼ .37
seeds, bgs. lb .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. lb .20 .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib dms., works lb 6.40 - —
CP bots., works lb 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms works lb 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ref. cyls. works lb 15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports New Orleans ton 46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton 4.989 5.398
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton 5.849 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l. bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton 6.429 6.438
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run of mine, washed, dried, unground, 74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis, short ton 7.329 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton 8.219 8.228
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl and labor at $1.64.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 — —
80% cbys. c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.00 —
NF 85% cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 8.50 —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs 6.65 —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb .55 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .56 .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .20 .20½
dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, lb .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald lb .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms., c.l. works lb .13½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l. works lb .11½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb .1375- .1475
dms., l.c.l., works lb .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb .38 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .39 .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .15 - —
tanks, works lb .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same bsais lb .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls. dlvd E of Rockies lb 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1-000-lb lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF fib dms. lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb .46 .48
dms., l.c.l., works, frt equald lb .46½- .49
tanks, same basis lb .43 .46
b-Picoline, 98% dms. t.l., works lb 1.05 - —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 1.15 - —
tanks, same basis lb .95 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°C dms. c.l., works, lb .32½- —
dms. l.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., t.o.b., works lb 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis lb 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls. lb .85 - —
Tech., bbls. lb .50 - —
Pigment green B, kgs lb 1.55 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP bots., vials. oz. 4.65 5.15
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb .6-8¾- —
Mexican, bgs lb .56 —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. lb 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns. lb 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l. works lb .15 - —
dms. l.c.l. ex whse New York lb .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse., New York lb .185 - —
dms. dlvd lb 188 —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pink root, bls. lb 2.25 - —
Piperazine anhyd. dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb 1.80 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E lb 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.33 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms. 1,000 lbs or more, frt alld lb 1.29 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb .93 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb 1.11 - —
Piperidine, dist., 99% min., 5 dms. or more, l.c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb 2.65 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lb 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide dms. dlvd E lb 4.50 5.05

PITCHES

Pitch quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works oz 81.00 -85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. lb .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms. lb 12.50 -15.50
Poke root, bls. lb .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units. 1,000,000 units .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units. 1,000,000 units .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs lb .23½- .26
Nubs, bgs. lb .38 - .44
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. lb No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. lb .14 - —
Danish, bgs. lb .14 - —
Polish, bgs. lb .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb .11 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92% dms. c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb .22 - —
powd., dms. lb .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. l shipt., same basis lb .38 - —
100-lb. bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb 16.00 -22.00
Pelletized potassium borohydride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots
Potassium bromate, 200-lb. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb .49 - —
Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls., kgs lb .39 .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., dms lb .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb .21 .22
Dom., calcinated, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom. hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst, dms., c.l., works lb .12¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb .14 .15
works lb .12¼- —
Potassium chlorate, NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works lb .16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb .36 —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb .17 - —
USP, gran., dms lb .21 - .23
USP powd., dms lb .24 .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb .50 .51
Potassium citrate, NF gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb .43 - —
powd., 250-lb dms. same basis, lb .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more works lb .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots, works, lb .43 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb .44 .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb .50 - —
dms, smaller lots works lb .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb .24½- —
dms, smaller lots lb .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate fib dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb .36 .37
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb 1.67 —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic)
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms, 1 to 100-dm. lots lb .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP cryst., gran., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb 1.55 - —
Potassium manure salt, min. 20% K₂O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb .16 - —
Powd., dms lb .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton, bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 26.60- .27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton, bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 28.10 -30.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs. 18.00 -19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 -12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs. smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb .33 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 18.73 - —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .19 - .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., kgs., works lb .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb .29 - .35
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb .1475- .1575
Potassium prussiate red (see Potassium ferrocyanide).
Potassium prussiate yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).
Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1.2.0, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works, lb .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb higher.
Potassium stannate, dms. frt. alld. lb .895 - —
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton .70½- .72½

Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.

Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.

Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb .31 .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm lb .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb dm lb .17 - —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb .96 .98
Tech., dms., works lb .77 .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works, lb .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price, ton 13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF gran. or powd., 250-lb dms., c.l., works E lb .42½- —
250-lb dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 - —
fib dms., l.c.l., works lb .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. gram No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride USP antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 2.25 - —
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt alld lb 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs lb 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs lb 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots gram No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots gram No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms lb 24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb .45 —
Propionic acid syn. pure, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .14 .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd lb .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hyroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil bots., 50 kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
bots., smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.24 —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb 1.255 —
n-Propylene dichloride consumers', dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .0995- —
tanks same basis lb .07 —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .17 - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb .18¾- —
tanks, same basis lb .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb .42 .45
Blonde, bgs lb .18 .20
Husks, bgs. lb .42 .45
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb .03¼- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots lb .03½- —
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs. ton lots lb .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton 60.00 —
fine, bgs. ton 60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrina, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton works lb .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20-1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal 9.60 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal 45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb 11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal 2.89 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis lb .71 - —
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .18 - .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo 95.00 -100.00
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton 4.50 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see PyrogallolD.
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms lb 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb 1.75 - 2.00
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm oz .78½- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .28 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3650- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz .3150- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .98 - —
Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, 100% basis lb 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. lb .19 - .19½
tanks lb .17½- —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs. works lb 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS

Red pigment quotations are listed individually For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercurie oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works lb 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst. bots gram 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .78½- —
Resorcinol in dms. 1c. per lb more.
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb 2.50 - —
USP, powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Rhatany root, bgs lb .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb 6.60 —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb 42.00 -51.00
Synthetic lb 14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb .25 - —
powd., bgs. lb .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo 36.00 - —
Riboflavin, 5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms. kilo or more, dlvd. kilo 104.70 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., t.c.l. lb .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .14 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb 1,152.00 —
Turkish, bots., otto lb 600.00 -700.00
absolute lb 145.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms lb 1.10 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms lb .80 - .95
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45% fib dms. works, unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb .03¾- —
bgs. ton lots, same basis lb .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal .19 —
Group 3 gal .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal .155 —
Rue oil, bots lb 2.75 3.00
Rutin, NF fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo 11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots kilo 11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo kilo 13.00 - —
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots, works lb 2.50 - —
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.50 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.60 - —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.55 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.65 - —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.53 - —
dms., smaller lots lb 1.63 - —
Safflower oil, dms., New York lb .1815- .1840
tanks, Atl. coast lb .1620- .1645
Saffron, Mancha Superior, tins lb 19.50 - —
Safrol, dms lb 65 - —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs lb .40 - —
Greek, cns. lb .15 - —
Italian, cns. lb .18 - —
Sage oil, clary, bots lb 12.00 -15.00
Dalmatian, cns lb 2.85 3.25
Spanish, cns lb 1.25 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b., plant, frt. equald lb 1.23 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
Salicylamide, 100-lb dms lb 1.05 —
Salicylic acid, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .40½- —
fib dms, l.c.l. dlvd lb .44¾- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .51¾- —
200-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb .54¾- —
Cryst., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb .53¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms, less than 1,000 lbs. lb .56¾- —

Salicylic acid, USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .93¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., less than 1,000 lbs. lb. .81¾- —
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs lb. 1.20 • —
Powdered salol, 25c per lb. higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 • —
Salt, table vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 • —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton.28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 • .56
powd, fib. dms lb. .75 • .76
Sandalwood oil, ens lb.26.00 -30.00
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 —
lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms lb. .45 • —
Nat., dom., dms lb. 1.40 • —
Savory oil, ens lb. 4.75 • —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 • —
Powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.13.00 • —
Sebacic acid, CP bgs., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture fib dms. 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots lb. .31 • .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., divd. lb. 7.00 • —
Senega root, bls lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 • .22
siftings lb. .16 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. lb. .22 • —
No 2, bls lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bls lb. .14 • —
pods, bls. lb. .26 • —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 • —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 6.50 • —
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l lb. .37 • .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs lb. .19 • —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs lb. .21 • —
nat., bgs. lb. .15 • —
Salvadorian, Nat. bgs lb. .16 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 • .30½
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .46 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 • —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb lots lb. .57 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .58 • —
Shellac, orange lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 • .39
lemon No. 2, bgs. 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 • .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .48 • —
tanks, works gal. .25 • —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 • .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 —
bgs. l.c.l. works ex whse. ton.45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.25.00 • —
99½% 140 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l. works ton.20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works lb. .15 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots. 250-500 oz., same basis. oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 • —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, ens lb.40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. lb. .35 • —
Powd., bls. lb. .40 • —
Whole, bls. lb. .25 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 • 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 • —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts. 100 lbs. 3.95 • 4.72
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 • —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
liq., 50% sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
Soda, caustic, liq, 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis, 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
liq., 73% rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 • 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bgs., smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms. c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 • —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 • —
Sodium antimoniate bgs. c.l. divd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l. divd E lb. .29 • —
Sodium arsenate, 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm. less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 • —
ton lots or more, same basis. lb. .23½- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis lb. .19 • —
100-500 dms., same basis lb. .20 • —
Sodium ascorbate, dms. 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works kilo. 6.35 • —
less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.60 • —

Sodium benzoate, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .32 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 • —
USP, dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 • —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 • —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Sodium bichromate, gran., ogs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¼
Sodium bichromate in dms. ½c. per lb. higher
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 —
dms., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.00 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.50 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 • —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride, powd., dms., c.l., works lb.19.90 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb.33.00 -40.00
stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb.15.00 • —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran., dms., works lb. .40 • —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).

Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs. lb. .05 • —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 • —
dms., 20-dm. lots or more, works lb. .66 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 • .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .62 • —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.

Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb lots lb. .176 —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb lots lb. .188 —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb lots lb. .196 —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 • —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 —
250-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb .42 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l.l., same basis lb. .47 .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.05 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 5.50 • —

AMOCO PANASOL
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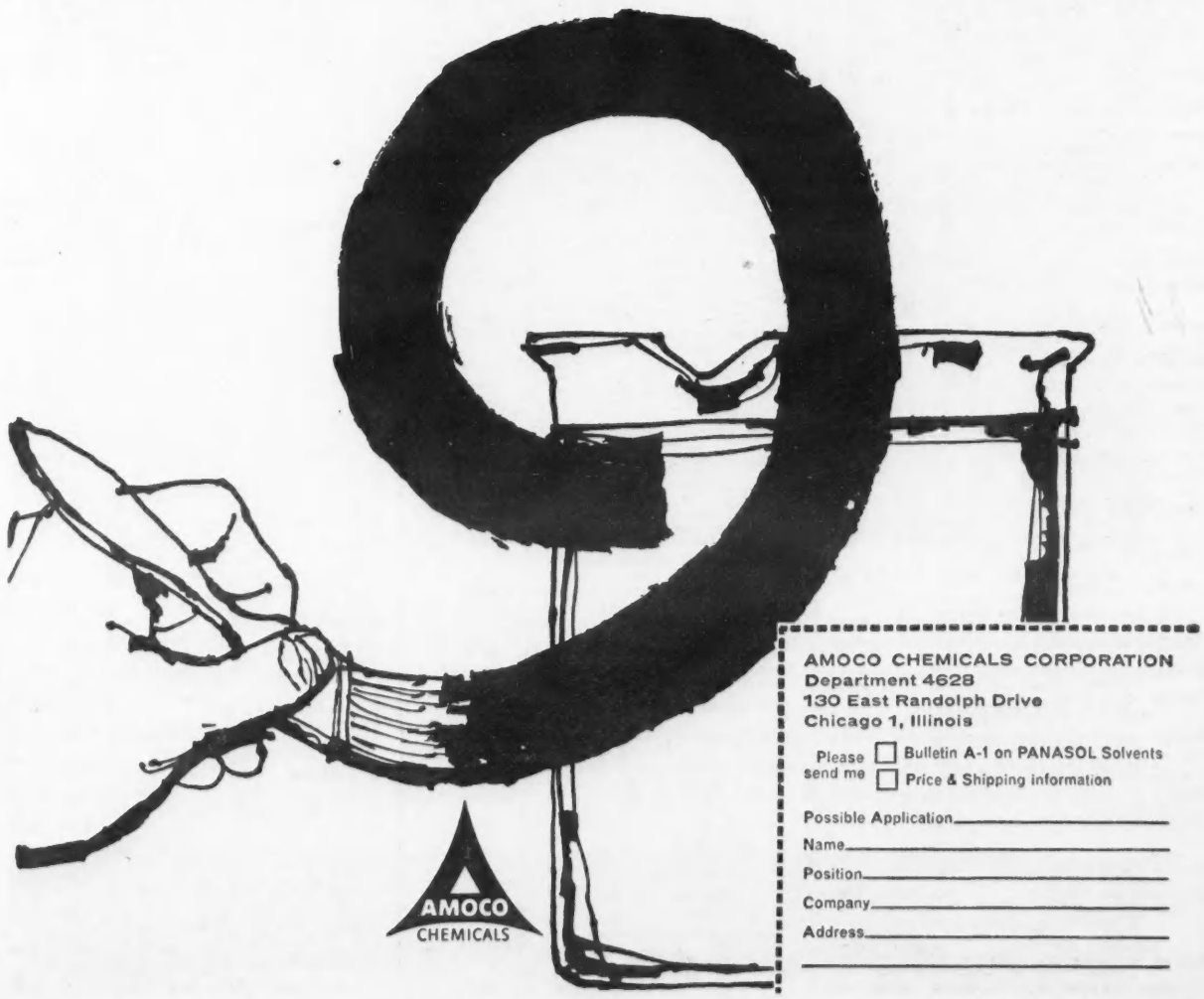
NINE SOLVENTS IN THE PANASOL LINE ESPECIALLY SUITED TO SURFACE COATING FORMULATIONS. CAREFUL QUALITY CONTROL IN MANUFACTURE PROMISES YOU QUALITY IN YOUR FINISHED PRODUCT. GET SURE DELIVERY, SKILLED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.



AMOCO CHEMICALS CORPORATION
Department 4628
130 East Randolph Drive
Chicago 1, Illinois

Please send me ☐ Bulletin A-1 on PANASOL Solvents ☐ Price & Shipping information

Possible Application_____
Name_____
Position_____
Company_____
Address_____

Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .84 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .34 - —
Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.35 - 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. 2.20 - —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same oasis lb 1.77 - —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb 1.20 - —
dms., 1,000 lbs or more, same basis lb .95 —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite dms c.l., frt. alld lb. 23½ —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. 25¼- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm lots, lb .23½- .25
Sodium hydroxide, tech (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 - —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 - —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 6.50
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate octahydrate, gran. bgs., c.l. works ton 210.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wh e 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate, bgs. c.l. works ton 210.00 —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.14.83 - —
bgs., smaller lots, ex wh e 100 lbs.16.08 -18.08
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 —
Fused, 18,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs.11.10 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.85 - —
dms., c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11 70 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.45 - —
Sodium metasilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.55 - —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 4.80 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.30 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 .99
Cryst., dms., works frt. alld lb. 74 76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated)
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. lb. .77 - —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 44.00 - —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton 48.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton 44.00 - —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.11.40 - —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.65 —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.60 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs.12.35 - —
99% bgs., works 100 lbs.15 40 - —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate)
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate)
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. 26 —
dms., c.l., same basis lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l. same basis lb. 25 —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb. 26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 6.00 —
Sodium perborate NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .19 .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd E of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .22 .22½
Sodium phenobarbital USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.75 —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb .52 .53
NF powd dms lb. .55 .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 8.10 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 8.50 9.55
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.15 5.90
Duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Monobasic, anhyd bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd. bgs., c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 9.15 —
bgs., l.c.l. frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate tn dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b works, frt. equald lb. .90 - —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms. dlvd E of Rockies, lb. .37 - —
Prices W of Rockies 3c per lb more.
Sodium prussiate yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works frt equald 100 lbs.11.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
Sodium pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., c.l. t.l. works lb. .36 —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .37 .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.53 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - —
Sodium salicylate USP dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. .78½- —
dms. less than 1,000 lbs., dms.lb. .81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 100 lbs. 4.35 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 100 lbs. 4.75 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 100 lbs 5.35 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31°; Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb E. of 98° N. C., S C., Tenn and Tex. N of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La. and Miss. No of 31°; (3) Ark W of 98° Kan., Neb W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso Tex
Sodium sesquisilicate anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l. works 100 lbs 5.70 - —
dms. c.l. t.l., works 100 lbs 6.20 - —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb lots, works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.50 - —
dms. 6,000-19,900 lb lots works. 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be. 1:3.2, turbid dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 1.90 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.20 —
47° Be. 1:29.9 turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs 1.90 —
52° Be. 1:2.4. turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 3.00 3.50
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.30 —
Solid, 1:3.2. bgs. works ton.67.50 - —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .065 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. 725 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms. 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms. works, frt. alld, E lb. .745 - —
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name)
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls. works lb. .29 - —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l. dlvd E. ton.56.00 - —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.34.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake 70-72%, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .07¼ —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 08¼- —
Liq. 40-44% tanks works, 100% basis ton.130.00 —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt equald lb. .06 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .07 - —
Fused, bbls., c.l. works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls. t.c.l. same basis lb 06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bgs., t.l. same basis 100 lbs 4.80 —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.55 - —
bgs. t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 7.95 —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40% dms., c.l., works frt equald lb. .04½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb dms lb. .90 - —
Tech. anhyd. dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 - —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 - —
Sodium thiosulfate NF cryst. bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd. 100-lb bgs. c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - —
100-lb. bgs. t.c.l. t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs. t.c.l. t.l., frt. equald lb .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
100-lb. bgs., t.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 5.20 - —
Sodium titanate, ctns. c.l., works, lb. .14¼ —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb dms. c.l. frt alld E lb. .35 - —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb cns., c.l. frt alld E lb .43 —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W of the Rockies are 1¾c per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
bgs., t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis. 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs 8.95 —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.45 —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs. dlvd. E lb. 1.33 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms. works lb. .52 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb .28 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 - .35½
Solvent naphtha, petroleum, straight aromatic, 310°-360°F b.r., 14° 16°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 - —
355° 420°F. b.r., 17° 18°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal .30 - —
Houston, Texas gal .30 - —
Partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 - —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 - —

Solvent naphtha, partial aromatic, 319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 - —
822°-395°F. b.r., 28°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .28 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .38½- .40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms. 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16¼- —
cryst. resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
dms. 1 to 5-ton lots, works. lb .25 .26
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sorbitol, soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27 - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .23¼- .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted, Decatur ton.69.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur, lb. .12¼- —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York lb. .07⅛- —
Soybean oil, alkali, refd., dms. lb. .1655- .1680
tanks lb. .1455- —
Clarified, dms. lb. .1605-16.30
tanks lb. .1405- —
Salad, refd., dms. lb. .16¾- .16⅞
tanks lb. .14⅜- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms., tanks lb. .16¾- .19¼
S. D., dms lb. .14¼- —
tanks lb. .15½- .18
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more oz. .80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom. bls lb. .75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms lb. 5.25 - —
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms lb. .1675- .1775
tanks lb. .1475- —
Nat., winter 45°, dms lb. .1575- .1675
tanks lb. .1375- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs. lb. .32 - .33
Cakes, cs. lb. .33 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms. lb. 2.10 3.55
Squill, white, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .877 - .855
Stannic oxide, dms., dlvd lb. 1.205 - 1.195
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms. lb. 1.417 - 1.317
Stannous sulfate, works lb. 1.158 - 1.174
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)
Stavesacre seed, bgs. lb. .60 .61
Stearic acid, dbl., pressed, bgs. lb. .18 - .21½
Single-pressed, bgs. lb. .17½- .20
Triple-pressed, bgs. lb. .19¾- .22¼
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York gal. .18 —
tanks, Houston gal. .1475- —
tanks, group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs. lb. .16½- .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk gram. .03 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb dm., frt. equald lb. 1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
Tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib dms. dlvd. lb. .48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb lots lb. 3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
bgs., t.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.88 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works, ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).
Strophanthin K bots. oz.25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Styrax gum USP cs lb. 4.50 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. equald. lb. .13 - —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1099- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c. a gallon and petroleum refining labor.
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.03 1.10
Succinic acid, purit., cryst., dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .62 —
dms. l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Sucrose, refd. white, bgs. refy E. lb. .0940- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis lb. .37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb lots, bgs. t.c.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose)
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb ctns., works lb. .60 - .65
80-lb ctns. spot lb. .65 - 75
Sulfabenzamide, dms. kilo 8.80 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms kilo 9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib dms kilo. 6.61 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms kilo. 8.15 9.25
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms. kilo.22.60 -23 70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP dms kilo.24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine, NF X dms kilo 5.50 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms kilo.23.50 - —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms kilo.24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine, USP XV, microcrystals, dms kilo.19.65 -20.75
USP XV powd., dms kilo.18.75 -19.85
Sulfamic acid, cryst. dms., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs.16.00 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works, 100 lbs.14.75 —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works 100 lbs.16.25 -17.25

Sulfanilamide, NF, reg., 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib, dms., frt. equald lb. 1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms kilo.16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins kilo.15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms kilo.16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms kilo. 6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms. kilo. 5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.35 —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines long-ton.23.50 - —
export, f.o.b vessels, Gulf ports. long-ton.25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b vessels Gulf ports long-ton.25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos long-ton.24.00 —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.
Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs 5.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.25 - —
sap, block, bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs 4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs 2.45 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs 3.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, 98-100%, passing through mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 3.80 —
Refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs 4.90 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs 6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd lb. .33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .04½- —
Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
tanks, works ton.18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works, East ton.23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East ton.23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East ton.23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks ton.26.45 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
Consumers' cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks works ton.39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .90 .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .90 .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla., unit-ton. 1.00 - —
bulk f.o.b vessel at Fla unit-ton. 1.05 - —
Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.29 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.31 00 -36.00
fibrous, 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
Talc, dom., fibrous, 99.95%, mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l works ton.38.00 - —
625 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80 00 —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 —
bgs t.c.l., works ton.37 00 —
imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20 00 -35.00
tanks, works lb. .02¾- .03¼
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .03¼- —
Acid, refined dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- .10
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08¾
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- .08¾
tanks, works lb. .06 - .08
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - .11¼
tanks, works lb. .06 - .09¼
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works. tanks, works lb. .07 - .08
Tallow, edible, tanks dlvd. lb. .05 - .06
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .09¾- .10
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .07¾- —
dms., f.a.s. lb. .08¼- .08⅜
tanks, dlvd. lb. .09¼- —
No. 1, dlvd. lb. .08¼- —
Prime, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07¼- —
Special tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07⅝- —
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½- .08¾
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .10½- .11
tanks lb. .14½- .17
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .12 - —
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .16¾- .19¼
dms., l.c.l. lb. .14 - —
tanks lb. .16 - —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 —

Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton. 4.75 - 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 1.99
Tech., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 - 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .55½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½- —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald basis gal. .53½- —
gal. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
50-53%, dms. c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .63 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 - —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 - —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 - —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 - .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 - .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 - .75
Prime, dms lb. .53 - .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Testosterone, USP, bots. gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP bots. gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .60 - —
dms., t.c.l. divd. E lb. .61½- —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .53½- —
dms., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .55 - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .51 - —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½- —
dms., t.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .26½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .27½- —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., t.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .28½- —
tanks, divd. E. of Denver lb. .25 - —
tanks, divd. W. of Denver lb. .26 - —
Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, divd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., divd. lb. 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 - 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib dms., 500-lbs. works lb. 6.45 - —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms., 500-lbs., works, lb. 3.80 - —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib. dms., frt. alld kilo. 36.00 - —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt. alld kilo. 38.00 - —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib. dms., frt alld kilo. 36.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 - —
dms., less ton lots lb. .76 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.20 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb 6.20 - —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 - —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l. frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 - —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo. 115.00 - —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .27 - —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .12 - —
triple sifted, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 3.35 - 3.60
NF, white, cns lb. 3.60 - 3.95
Tech., white, cns lb. .80 - 1.10
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 2.45 - —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.).
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.11⅛- —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., divd. lb. .26½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., divd. lb. .26½- —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville Fla. ton. 180.00 - —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 205.00 - —
bgs. ton lots, same basis. ton. 215.00 - —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., t.c.l., divd. E lb. .28½- —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .09¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .09⅞- —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l. lb. .14⅞- —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 - 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .27½- .29
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld. E lb. .31 - —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., 5,000 lbs- 19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34 - —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 67.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis, bots kilo. 122.00 - —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo. 109.00 - —
di-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo. 99.00 - —
di-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo. 90.00 - —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo. 22.50 -24.00
33⅓% dry, powd., bots. kilo. 30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.55 - —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —

TOLUOL

Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine, hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. lb. 4.00 - —
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, divd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½- —
Toluene, petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .23 - —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .63 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 - —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb. more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 - —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .84 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb .31 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 - —
Light shades, kgs, works lb 1.70 - —
3,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb 1.50 - —
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb 1.30 - —
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .22 - —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 4.10 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb 3.40 3.65
USP, powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35½- —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb 985 —
dms., t.c.l., divd. lb 995 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .96 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .42½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .40 - —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½- —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. 67½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .69 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Tributyrin, dms. t.c.l., divd. lb .69 - —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b works lb. .52 - —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .16 —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. 13¼- —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.

"It's here my friends, new improved Varsol... the solvent with long-lasting freshness. Produced by a unique, new Esso hydrofining process, today's Varsol retains its efficient solvency, yet keeps its fresh, sweet smell locked in... even after long storage or many processings in your plant. Like all Esso solvents, new improved Varsol reaches your plant fresh, uniform, and on schedule from modern, conveniently located storage facilities. Don't hesitate to call on your local Esso Representative for further information and expert technical assistance. Or write: 15 West 51st Street, New York 19, New York. (And tell 'em Nosey sent you!)" *Nosey*

ESSO STANDARD, DIVISION OF
HUMBLE OIL & REFINING COMPANY Esso

1,1,1—Trichloroethane—Vitamin B_{12}

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., e.l., divd. lb. .13¼ - —
dms., i.c.l., divd lb. .16 - —
tanks, divd lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2 Trichloroethane, dms., e.l., works lb. .15½ - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
Trichloroethylene dms., e.l., or t.l., divd lb. .12¼ - —
dms., i.c.l., divd. lb. .14 - .14½
tanks, divd lb. .11¼ - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid dms., e.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 65 - —
dms, i.c.l. same basis lb 75 - —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm. frt. equald kilo. 3.10 - —
chys. works, frt adjusted. lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .35 - —
dms., i.c.l., divd. lb. .36 - —
tanks divd lb. .32½ - —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., divd lb. .35 - —
dms., i.c.l., divd. lb. .36 - —
tanks divd lb. .33½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .22½ - —
dms., i.c.l., divd, E lb. .24 - —
tanks, divd, E lb. .20 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd, E, lb. .24½ - —
dms., i.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 - —

Triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
dms., i.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., divd, E, lb. .50 - —
dms., i.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms., c.l., frt. alld E, of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret dms., i.c.l., frt alld, E of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., divd, lb. .40½ - —
dms., i.c.l., divd. lb. .42 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .38 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .21 - —
dms., i.c.l., divd, E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, divd, E lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .51½ - —
dms., i.c.l., divd, E lb. .53 - —
tanks, divd E lb. .49 - —
Triisobutylene, tanks, divd. lb. .08 - —
Triisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd, E lb. .23¼ - —
dms, i.c.l., divd, E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, divd E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., i.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 - .305
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .26 - —

Trimethylamine, anhyd., 22-46% soln.., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28 - —
dms., i.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .28½ - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 - —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., divd, E lb. .30½ - —
dms., i.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., divd, E lb. .34 - —
bgs., i.c.l., t.l., divd, E lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls., i.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene, dms., c.l., divd, E gal. .44 - —
dms., i.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .38 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld, E lb. .30½ - —
dms., i.c.l. t.l.t. frt. alld, E lb. .33 - —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld, E lb. .17½ - —
Tripropylene glycol, tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld, E lb. .18 - —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
dl-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works, kilo. 154.00 - —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .28½ - .27
tanks, imported lb. .25 - .25¼
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .25 Nom.
Tungsten metal, powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —

TITANOX*... the first name in paper pigmentation

For all surface applications requiring anatase TiO_2 pigment:

TITANOX-A-CG

(CG – coating grade)

- particularly suited to high solids, high speed coatings applied by the trailing blade coater
- entirely suitable to coatings applied by all other processes, including size press and calender
- characterized by ease of dispersion at high solids, low viscosity and stability of coating suspensions, and minimum abrasion
- outstanding for freedom from agglomerates and for readily producing high gloss and maximum smoothness of fine finishes
- preferred for all types of coated papers, except waxing and similar stocks that may require TITANOX-RA-50

For beater-pigmented papers requiring anatase TiO_2 pigment:

TITANOX-A-WD

(WD – water dispersible)

- particularly adaptable to central slurrying systems because of low water absorption
- provides optimum retention

For waxing and similar stocks, especially in coatings:

TITANOX-RA-50

(rutile titanium dioxide)

- easy dispersion yields smooth suspensions at high solids that are free from coarse agglomerates
- provides highest brightness and opacity obtainable in waxed and similar stocks
- ideal for use in situations where the opacifying power of anatase TiO_2 is insufficient

In addition to the above, we are in a position to offer highly specialized titanium dioxides to solve particular problems, particularly where TiO_2 is the determining factor. For information on the type of TITANOX best suited to your particular requirements, we invite your inquiries. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; offices and warehouses in principal cities. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments, Ltd., Montreal.

*TITANOX is a registered trade mark of National Lead Company for titanium pigments offered by Titanium Pigment Corporation.

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION

Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.22 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey red, bbls., works lb. .43 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms. lb. .33 - .42
Tuscan red, bbls., frt. equald lb. .26 - .33
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos. gram. .50 - —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .30½ - .35
Ultramarine blue, jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .22½
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .16 - .37½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., i.c.l., works lb. .07¾ - .08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼ - —
Raw, American, bgs., works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .08½ - .09¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gal. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea, 46% N, indust., bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton. 100.00 - —
Feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, ton. 95.00 - —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b. plant ton. 92.50 - —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton. 86.50 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt. equald ton. 120.00 - —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton. 145.00 - —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 - —
dms., i.t.l., same basis lb. .70 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .13 - —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .33 - —
Indian, bgs. lb. .25 - —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 37.00 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.38 - —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. 09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.10 - 7.40
whole, tins lb. 7.40 - 7.80
Vanillin ex lignin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.00 - 14.00
Victoria blue toner, molybdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 5.55 - —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd lb. .1810 - —
55-gal. dms., i.c.l., divd lb. .1960 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .1560 - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., divd lb. .1610 - —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech., dms., i.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Vinyl chloride monomer, tanks, works, min. frt. equald E. lb. .0896 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc., hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
bots., 75cc., hospitals bot 1.56 - —
Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
dms., i.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., divd lb. .49 - —
dms., i.c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 - —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
1 to 9 dms., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16½ - —
dms., i.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher.
Zone 1 is East of Rockies. Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Vitiamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 65.00 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 - —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher.
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½ - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½ - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram. 45.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram. .37 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. .37 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity gram. 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cryst., B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo. 52.00 - —
0.1% trituration of cyanocobalamin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm. 52.00 - —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram. 52.00 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms. frt. alld gram. .37 - —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo. dms., frt. alld. gram. .37 - —

Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol).
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 • —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots ..... gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.00 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.93 • —
dms. 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 • —
dms., 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 • —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 • —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .21 • .22
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb 5.50 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .30 • —
Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb. 6.35 -17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb. 3.75 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls. ..... lb. .30 • .35
Witch hazel leaves, bls ..... lb. .75 • .80
Wollastonite, fine, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton.51.00 • —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.29.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ..... ton.39.00 • —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs. ..... lb. 2.50 • —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns. ..... lb. 4.75 • —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .29 • —
Birmingham dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Chicago dist. ..... gal. .28½ • —
Cleveland dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .29 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .29 • —
Lackawanna, N.Y. ..... gal. .29½ • —
Lone Star, Tex. ..... gal. .27 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .29 • —
Middletown, Ohio ..... gal. .30 • —
Minnequa, Col. ..... gal. .29 • —
Philadelphia dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Pittsburgh dist. ..... gal. .29 • —
Sparrows Point, Md. ..... gal. .29 • —
Terre Haute, Ind. ..... gal .29 • —
Youngstown, Ohio ..... gal. .29 • —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .29 • —
Baytown, Tex. ..... gal. .27 • —
Charleston, S. C. ..... gal. .29 • —
Chicago, Ill ..... gal. .28½ • —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd .... gal. .27½ • .29
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .27 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. ..... gal. .29 • —
Providence, R. I. ..... gal. .30 • —
Sewell's Point, Va. ..... gal. .28 • —
Wood River, Ill. ..... gal. .28½ • —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .22 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .19 • —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .09 • —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 • .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 • —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .1645 • —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 • —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., cry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 • —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 • —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 • —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 • —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 • —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 • —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .38 • —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. ..... lb. 2.15 • 2.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces dlvd. lb. .27 • —
primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .52 • —
Yeast, brewers, primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
Yeast, brewers, USP XV, 900 mcg, B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 • —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 • —

YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. ..... lb. .48 .48
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots. lb. 7.00 -22.00
extra, bots lb.24.00 -33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 • 4.20

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .37 • —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb. .41 • .44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb. .53 • —
Tech., dms., l.t.l., works ..... lb. .2950 • —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 • —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 • —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 • —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 • —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 • —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.40 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs 5.15 • —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.70 • —
dms., t.c.l., works 100lbs.11.20 • —
Zinc Chloride, tech. gran., fib. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 • —
fib dms. t.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.95 • —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 • —
Basic bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 • —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 • —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works, lb. .16 • —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15½ • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¼ • —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .49 .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ • —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. ..... lb. .23½ • —

Vitamin C—Zinc Undecylenate

Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½ • —
Prime western slabs, New York lb. .12 • —
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 • —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld. ..... lb. .33 • —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .16½ • —
300-lb. fib. dms. l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½ • —
300-lb. fib. dms., c.l. ..... lb. .14 • —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .12½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½ • —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works lb. .14 • —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½ • —
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis, lb. .14½ • —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½ • —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 • —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ • —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 • —

Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 • —
bgs., t.c.l. smaller lots same basis lb. .15½ • —
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ • —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15½ • —
bgs., t.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15¾ • —
Zinc oxide, USP, 50 lb.-dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾ • —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼ • —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾ • —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 .55
NF, powd. dms. ..... lb. .48 .59
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .45 • —
Zinc silicofluoride dms. works lb 12½ .14
Zinc stearate, USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 • —
lb. .41 • —
ctns., t.c.l lb. .42 • .49
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l. dlvd.E 100 lbs. 8.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c higher.
Zinc sulfide pure bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .2330 • —
Zinc undecylenate, 75-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb 2.04 • —

—Continued on page 88

6 ways
to meet
the exact requirements
of your
exterior paint formulations

AZO leaded ZINC OXIDES

TYPE		AZO 50-L	AZO 35-L	AZO 35-M	AZO 18-L	AZO 18-L-S	AZO 12-L
		Cofumed	Cofumed	Blended and Acicular	Cofumed and High Basicity	Blended and Acicular	Cofumed
Consistency in Paint		Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium Low	Low
Specific Gravity		5.95	5.85	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.70
Weight Per Solid Gallon (Pounds)		49.56	48.73	48.73	47.90	47.90	47.48
One Pound Bulks (Gallons)		0.02018	0.02052	0.02052	0.02088	0.02088	0.02106
Per cent Zinc Oxide (Approximate)		50	65	65	82	82	88
Per cent $PbSO_4$—PbO (Approximate)		50	35	35	18	18	12
Per cent Basicity (Expressed as Lead Oxide-PbO)		12–14	6.5–8.5	6.0–7.5	7–7.5	6–7	0.5–1.0
Specifications	ASTM	D80–41	D80–41	D80–41	D80–41	D80–41	D80–41
	Federal		TT-Z-321a	TT-Z-321a			

The properties you want most in your exterior paints can begin right here . . . with the AZO leaded zinc oxides you need for durability and mildew resistance in your primers and top coats.

AZO cofumed leaded zinc oxides have excellent mixing and dispersion qualities and produce the lowest consistency in paint. AZO blended type leaded zinc oxides generally give higher consistency and improve color. Both types have uniform consistency within grades—help minimize mixing problems in your plant.

To meet your exact requirements, specify AZO brand zinc oxides: leaded, lead-free . . . and the exclusive de-aerated AZODOX form.

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HCN's Low Tankcar Tab Is Seen Wrapping Up the EDTA Business

Bulk hydrogen cyanide appears to be closing in on the EDTA (ethylenediamine tetraacetic acid) market. According to reports from EDTA producers, HCN has in the past couple of years pushed past sodium cyanide as the favored starting material, and because of its low price (14 cents a pound) it has stacked up for many as more economical than a captive HCN operation.

Introduced six years ago, HCN in tankcars was first priced at 20 cents a pound—even with sodium cyanide. It was cut to 16 cents in July 1957 and to 14 cents in July 1959. The down-trending price reportedly picked up many customers who had been considering a captive operation.

Within the past three years, two more producers have started shipping HCN in tanks and there are sporadic reports of others planning to enter the market.

However, as trade sources see it, there isn't room for too many. EDTA consumption in 1961 is figured at no more than 20 million pounds and probably less. This gives an HCN market of about 5,000 tons —as against total HCN consumption of 100,000 tons and a US capacity estimated as high as 200,000 tons.

It's this gap between HCN consumption and capacity, most of its captively installed for acrylonitrile, that has prompted the search for a bulk market, trade observers say. While there is no question about the long-term growth of acrylics, the market's performance is 1960 and '61 has fallen below expectations.

What would have been an important, if only temporary, outlet for bulk HCN, recently went aglimmering. A major fiber producer, with no captive HCN, had been weighing a joint acrylic fiber venture in this country but finally decided to locate it in Germany.

Trade sources console themselves with the reflection that a large-scale operation of this sort, if successful, invariably becomes an integrated one.

Price Trends

Advanced
Tin, metal, ½c. per lb.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
111.70	111.70	111.70	109.97

For Current Prices See Page 11

Acids

Boric—Market has shown further improvement in line with the generally stronger tone of the US economy. Prices are unchanged with a steady outlook for the balance of the year. Supplies are amply available.

Hydrochloric—Sales, lagging the first four months of the year, have been stimulated to a brisker pace by the long-awaited upturn in steel. Chemical accounts have also shown some improvement, trade sources report.

Hydrofluoric—Good call is reported for chemical needs of industry and government. Despite the steep decline in aluminum production there are no reports of captive hydrofluoric seeping into the merchant picture.

Sulfuric—American Iron & Steel Institute reports steel production for the week ended May 20 at 2,037,000 tons, a significant advance over the previous week's 1,988,000 tons.

Production for the year to date, however, is off 34 percent from last year—33,012,000 tons, as against 50,010,000 tons.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—Rate of paper industry operations continues to lag, but some renewed interest is being felt in inorganic chemical accounts.

Chlorine—Here too the paper industry's limp has made for an unexciting market, but trade sources sense a pick-up in polymer call. Prices of chlorine are unchanged from a year ago April 1, when an advance was posted. Supply is amply available.

Copper Chemicals—As reported in this space last week, copper chemicals have been advanced to reflect the one-cent boost in metal. Chloride is up ¼c. a pound for cupric and 70 cents a hundredweight for cuprous; carbonate up 55 cents a hundredweight across the board, and sulfate up 25 cents for crystalline, 35 cents for monohydrated and 50 cents for tribasic.

Lime—Lime sold and used in March totaled 999,544 tons, a substantial advance over February's 886,428 tons, but shy of the 1,067,715 tons turned out in March a year ago, the Bureau of Mines reports.

By uses, the total breaks down to 18,140 tons of agricultural lime, 87,311 tons of construction material, 762,942 tons for chemical and other industrial uses, and 131,151 tons of refractory material (dead-burned dolomite).

Paper Production Lower

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended May 20 at 92.5 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 91.6 percent for the previous week and 97.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—April production of primary metal is reported at 144,637 tons, off from 152,022 tons in March and 168,596 in April of last year.

Total for the year through April was 596,646 tons, down sharply from 660,134 in the like period of last year, according to the Aluminum Association.

The all-time record month was July 1959 with production of 180,287 tons; and the record quarter, the third of 1959 with 521,309 tons, the Association notes.

Chromium—Domestic consumption of chromite gained 18 percent in March, totaling 81,729 tons, the Bureau of Mines reports. Metallurgical use was up 23 percent, refractory 8 percent, and chemical 26 percent.

Copper—Consumption of purchased copper-base scrap in the US in February totaled 76,100 tons, 12 percent less than in January and the lowest since last July, the Mines Bureau reports.

Mercury—Production at domestic mines in 1960 rose 6 percent above 1959 to 32,000 flasks, the Bureau of Mines reports. Because of a declining rate of caustic-chlorine expansions, consumption dropped 7 percent to 51,167 flasks, lowest since 1954.

General imports of 19,500 flasks in 1960 were 36 percent below 1959 and the lowest since 1947, Mines notes. Of the total, Spain supplied 64 percent, Italy 18 percent and Mexico 13 percent, the remainder from five other countries.

Price, Mines notes, averaged $210.76 a flask in 1960, down 7 percent from 1959. Monthly average price ranged from a low of $209 a flask in the last five months of 1960 to a high of $214 a flask in March, the agency reports.

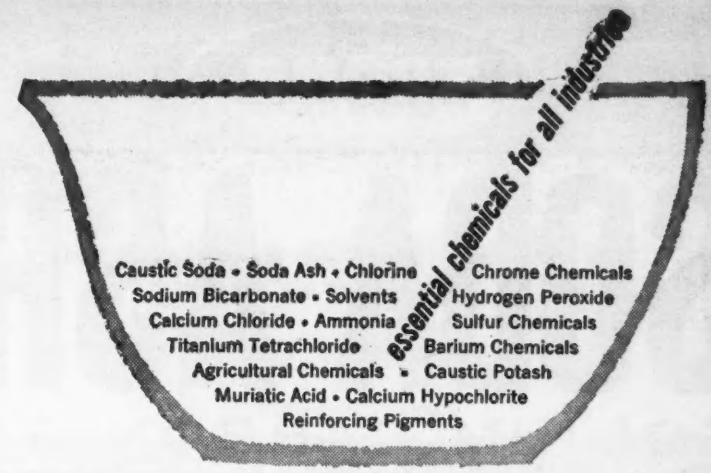
Silver—Price was unchanged at 91⅜c. a troy ounce, spot.

Tin—Market continued its run of strength, closing at $1.11⅛ a pound, spot, unchanged from a week earlier.

Heavy Chemical Briefs

CARBIDE-NYU PACT: Union Carbide Nuclear Company will make its nuclear facilities at Sterling Forest, N.Y., available to New York University under a recently signed agreement. NYU recently announced plans for an education research community to be located on a site near the Carbide facility.

MAGNESIUM OXIDE UPGRADED: Harwick Standard Chemical Company, Trenton, N.J., is now offering a high activity, high density neoprene grade magnesium oxide. The material, "Stan-Mag 100," is said to maximize compounding effectiveness and reduce warehouse storage requirements. Prices range 20 cents to 24 cents a pound, as to quantity.



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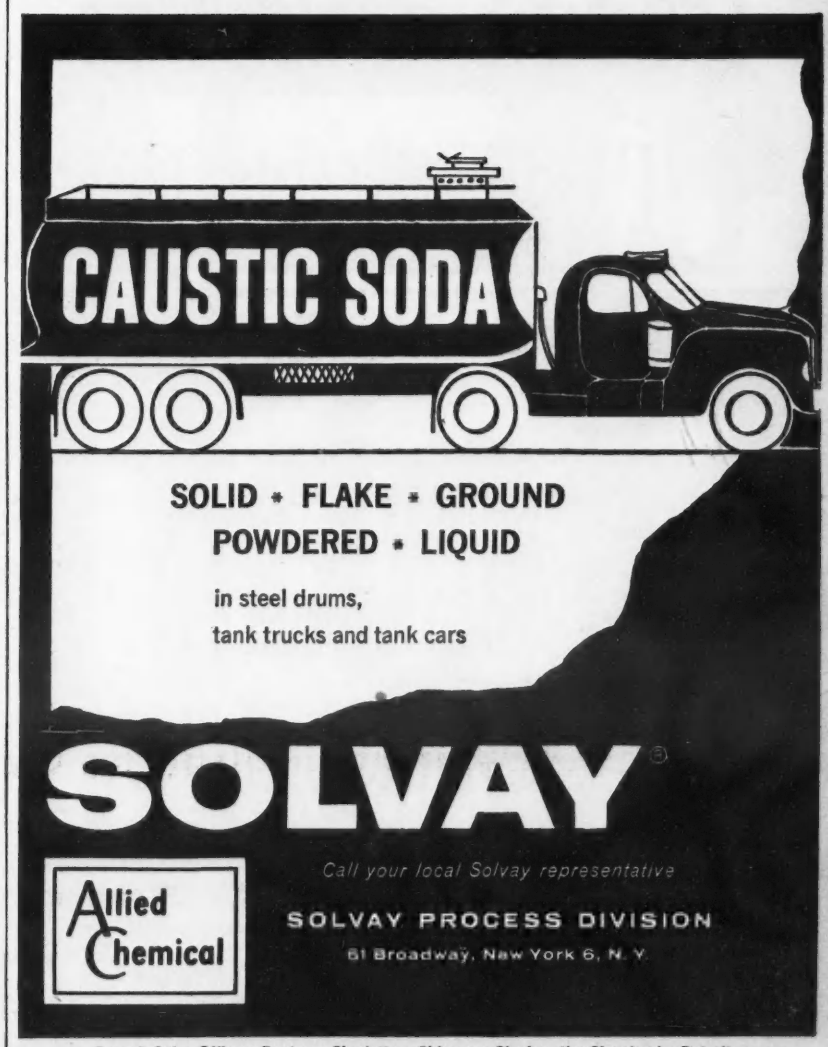

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Interior Spurs Potash Development in SE Utah

To encourage potash development in southeast Utah, Department of the Interior has just announced the temporary withdrawal of nearly 5,000 acres in the area from oil and gas leasing.

The lands, eight miles northwest of Moab, reportedly contain one of the richest potash deposits in the US. Known as the seven mile area, the lands are just six miles north of Cane Creek where over 9,000 acres of valuable potash deposits were withdrawn from oil and gas leasing last August.

The potash deposit in the seven mile area was located through systematic drilling by private firms. The Department says the ten-year withdrawal from oil and gas leasing will make it possible for the area to be jointly developed with the Cane Creek deposits.

Construction of a twenty-two-foot diameter, 100-foot deep shaft has already started at Cane Creek and plans for the construction of an 8,000 ton-per-day potash plant have been completed.

In addition, says the department, a thirty-six-mile industrial spur railroad will be constructed from the main rail line at Crescent Junction, Utah, to the mill site at Cane Creek via the Seven Mile area. The new mill is expected to employ about 300 workers.

Potash deposits in the area are from 3,600 to 5,000 feet deep. Mining at these depths requires maximum safety precautions and protection from possibe accidents. Old oil exploration holes may have to be plugged with cement to prevent possible leakage of gas or oil into new mines. For these and other technical reasons related to the high rock pressures at such depths, it is not possible to develop the potash deposit fully and continue drilling for oil and gas at the same time, the department says.

More than $2.5 million of private capital has been spent in exploring for potash reserves near Moab, Utah. Development of the area wil ltake from $20 to $30 million.

Victor's F. Scott Godron Is New CMRA President

F. Scott Godron, head of market research of Victor Chemical Works Division of Stauffer Chemical Company, Chicago, is the new president of the Chemical Market Research Association.

Mr. Godron succeeds J. William Everson, assistant manager of the market research department of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Borden R. Putnam, jr., of American Cyanamid Company, New York, is the association's new president-elect. F. R. Shutta of National Lead Company, New York, has been elected treasurer and V. R. Childress of Tennessee Corporation, Atlanta, Ga., secretary of the association.

Newly-elected CMRA directors are: Robert M. Henderson of Cities Service Oil Company, New York, and Richard F. Messing of Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.

Charles P. Neidig of White Weld & Co., Philadelphia, was presented with CMRA's 1961 memorial award at the association's annual meeting in New York last fortnight.

DCAT to Hear Gov't Man

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association's spring luncheon meeting will be addressed by George H. Gaffney, district supervisor of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Narcotics. The meeting is slated for June 21 at the Commodore hotel in New York, Mr. Gaffney's topic: "Organized Crime."

Fats, Oils Laboratory

—*Continued from page 4*

for new product research, process improvement, analytical research and application work in such areas as petroleum, mineral flotation, bacteriology, textiles, asphalt and plastics. Special laboratories have been provided for constant humidity, low temperature and high pressure work.

The pilot plant covers approximately 4,000 square feet. Completely glass enclosed, it is clear of supporting columns within the interior so the entire floor area is usable. All electric fixtures, motors and equipment in the area are nonsparking.

Stockpiled Chemicals

—*Continued from page 4*

as follows: 3,164,740 pounds stored at Olathe, Kan., for 11.42 cents a pound; 3,082,192 pounds stored at Hammond, Ind., for 11.96 cents a pound, and 3,188,871 pounds stored at Mechanicsburg, Pa., for 10.86 cents a pound. Corn products bought 921,600 pounds stored at Somerville, N. J., for 11.53 cents a pound.

The proposed quinidine sale is part of a supply of 453,000 ounces in the stockpile which, GSA announced six months ago, it intended to sell in lots of not more than 100,000 ounces at six months intervals.

Invitations to prospective bidders will be sent out this week.

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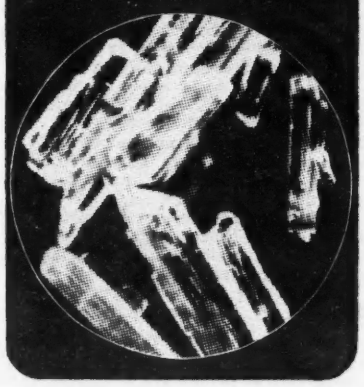

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Jobs & People

Atlas Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.—Clark W. Slade, jr., has been appointed a senior marketing research analyst in the appraisal department.

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York—**Walter C. Berger,** former official of Commodity Credit Corporation, has been named to the board of directors.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.—**Ben W. Smith, jr.,** has been named manager of the regional purchasing office in Houston, Tex.

Holland Color & Chemical Company, Holland, Mich.—**V. J. Baarman** has been elevated to production manager and **James T. Bradbury** to assistant production manager. **John Shutten** has been advanced to manager of plant services.

Houston Division of Signal Oil & Gas Company, Houston, Tex.—**Thomas M. Moran** has been named assistant manager of chemical sales in the Houston office.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**Gayle Rogers** has been made southern district sales manager in the dyestuffs department of the chemicals and dyestuffs division.

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**Richard T. Clark** has been named director of sales for vinyl products in the plastics division, with headquaters in Springfield, Mass.

National Lead Company, New York—**Erich K. Zimmermann** has been appointed manager of "Oncor" pigment sales at the New York office. He succeeds **Karel Vettewinkel** who has retired after thirty-two years of service.

Nopco Chemical Company, Newark, N. J.—**Lawrence O. Strange** has been named to handle sales of paper chemicals in two additional southern states—Alabama and Mississippi. These were formerly handled by **James H. Holmes,** who was recently named southern district sales manager.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md.—**John G. Alexander** has been appointed secretary of the company. Formerly first assistant secretary, he succeeds **Robert E. McCormick** who has been named a consultant.

Union Carbide Plastics Company, New York—**Lawrence J. Kelly** has been appointed a technical representative for resins in the New York metropolitan area.

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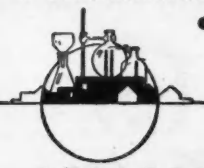

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Amphetamine Control Bill Is Introduced in Senate

Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, chairman of the senate committee to investigate juvenile delinquency, wants to give Food & Drug Administration broad new authority to control distribution of amphetamine barbiturates in this country.

He introduced a bill last week to declare these drugs to be products of interstate commerce regardless of whether they are produced locally or not, and to increase penalties for sales of the drugs to minors without a prescription to $1,000 and a year in jail for first offenders.

The bill would require all manufacturers, compounders and processors of the drug to register their names and places of business with the secretary of health, education and welfare.

A second provision requires every person selling, delivering or otherwise disposing of the drugs to keep a record of the kinds and quantities involved, including the name and address of the person to whom the drug is sold—except in the case of duly licensed medical practitioners.

Thiokol, Shawnee Sign Acquisition Agreement

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Bristol, Pa., and Shawnee Industries, Inc., Shawnee, Okla., have signed an agreement under which Thiokol may acquire between 85 percent and 95 percent of the outstanding voting stock of Shawnee in exchange for 2,850 shares of Thikol capital stock.

Shawnee was formed early this year to acquire the properties formerly used by Jonco Aircraft Corporation, a subsidiary of Fairchild Engines & Airplane Corporation, consisting of one company-owned building and three buildings leased from the City of Shawnee.

Thiokol also acquired from Jonco a quantity of furniture, machinery, and equipment valued in excess of $500,000. The facilities contain approximately 160,000 square feet of space, and are primarily suited for sheet metal forming, welding and machining of airplane subassemblies.

Generics Called Menace

—Continued from page 7

clared, is the "integrity of the manufacturer"—as warranted by the use of a brand name.

Substitution of generic names for brand names "would have the additional effect of discouraging investment in scientific research," it was said.

"Indeed, little incentive would remain for a pharmaceutical manufacturer to engage in research, when if successful, the resulting product could not be identified by the manufacturer's own label," Sterling's head argued.

Brand names, he said, enable the consumer to reward the product which is proved to be good—and the reward comes through re-purchase of the product.

"If the product proves to be unsatisfactory," Dr. Klumpp went on, "the consumer has the means of punishing it—by refusing to buy it again. And the means, of course, is his ability to identify the unworthy product through the trademark or brand name."

MOVES TO THE EAST: Carl J. Oldenburg, appointed eastern sales manager for petroleum chemicals by Oronite Division of California Chemical Company, San Francisco. He had been midwestern district sales manager.

Chemetron German Affiliate To Build Catalyst Facility

Girdler-Sudchemie Katalysator GmbH, of Germany, has started construction of a new specialty catalyst plant at Moosburg near Munich in upper Bavaria.

The firm is a jointly-owned affiliate of Sudchemie AG, of Munich, and Chemetron Corporation, Chicago. It was formed in January 1959 for overseas marketing of products turned out by Girdler Catalysts, the Louisville, Ky.-based unit of Chemetron's chemical products division.

With slating of the new plant, capitalization of Girdler-Sudchemie has been increased to 2.5 million German marks ($625,000), and Dr. Carl Hofstadt has been named general manager of the unit.

The new plant will have 30,000 square feet of manufacturing, office and warehouse space. Its line of catalysts will be supplemented by Girdler's complete line.

Western Market Men Slate Luncheon

Chemical Market Research Association of California will hold its regular monthly luncheon meeting June 8 at the Roger Young Auditorium in Los Angeles. H. J. Engebretsen, formerly senior project engineer for Shell Chemical Company's synthetic rubber division, will give a talk on "Synthetic Rubber Today."

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Petroleum Derivatives

Aromatic solvents are featured by improved benzene supply, heavy demand for xylene isomers and a brightened toluene export picture. Aliphatics pursue a routine course. Hexane exports are meeting mixed success. Domestic sales for oil extraction remain satisfactory, however. Moving in accustomed volume are mineral spirits, both regular and odorless, as the promise of paint sales in excess of $2 billion this year lends encouragement to spirits makers. Latest reports have lpg production on the rise. Waxes are stable. Recovering from an April binge of sales are mineral oils and petrolatums.

Petroleum benzene production hit 313.5 million gallons last year, nearly as high as the 347 million gallons turned out by all sources in 1959. That's the report of US Tariff Commission in its preliminary breakdown of crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion in 1960.

Sales of petroleum benzene in 1960 totaled 242.3 million gallons valued at $73.2 million, or an average of 30.2 cents a gallon, a figure which appears somewhat lower than market estimates.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
104.10	104.11	103.74	103.82

For Current Prices see page 11

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Supply is loosening up in all areas with the exception of the east coast.

Contract customers are receiving adequate supplies.

Available at 34c. a gallon is spot material. Gone for the present at least are the old spot prices that ranged upwards to 40 and 45c.

Marked as improved supply has been, it has not as yet caught up with the dizzy climb of demand. Strong demand is forecast for the balance of the year.

Only problem facing benzene producers is an industry oversupply situation. Old line producers feel that if the capacity race can be kept in check, then the benzene market will be in a firm marketing posture. If not, a price war could develop that would mean lower prices, a situation the established producers would be better able to endure than the newer suppliers burdened with paying off capital costs.

Xylene—Spotlighted in this area of the market is sustained heavy demand for xylene isomers.

Extremely active are orthoxylene calls. Contributing to the heavy demand for ortho is the continued shortage of naphthalene. Using imported naphthalene, at premium prices, phthalic producers have been able to maintain production schedules.

But more and more ortho is finding application in phthalic production lines as producers attempt to maintain a steady flow of raw materials.

Paraxylene demand for film and fiber production is being met by expanding capacity. Announced recently were plans for a 15 million-pounds-a-year plant to be constructed at a Corpus Christi site by a major oil refiner. Completion date is set for early next year.

Metaxylene is quiet with supplies running ahead of demand.

Xylene for solvent use is still slow. Market sources expect the booming auto production pace to influence upward movement of xylene for metal solvent uses shortly. Opinion has it that June will see a jump in consumption from this particular field.

Aliphatic Solvents

Hexane—Mixed success is reported in the export field.

In the Mediterranean basin, where olive oil is ubiquitous and soy and other vegetable oils are consumed in volume, demand for US hexane is on the downgrade.

Reason is held to be Italian competition. With several plants on stream in recent years the Italians have utilized a favorable marketing position to cut into US sales.

On the other side of the world Japan continues to be a good market for US material. Although producing some hexane captively, Japan still requires US hexane for the purposes of vegetable oil extraction and rubber solvent.

In speaking of the current market, major exporters remark that export price is stable, maintaining year-old levels.

Mineral Spirits—Reporting on market conditions one major producer comments that current sales volume appears to be relatively unchanged from that moved at this time last year.

Swing to outdoor painting with the advent of warm weather has brought no appreciable decline in odorless spirits demand or any apparent increase in regular spirits calls, one market source says.

Encouraging to spirits makers is the prediction that paint sales will surge past the $2 billion mark this year. Last year's totals approached $1.8 billion.

Prices are unchanged for odorless spirits at 29c. a gallon, tankcars, New Jersey, 30½c. a gallon, same basis, New York, and 14½c. a gallon, same basis, Houston. Regular spirits are still listed at 18c. a gallon, tankcars, New Jersey, 12.875c. a gallon, same basis, Group 3 and 14½c. a gallon, same basis, Houston.

LPG's

Up went production of lpg's in the fortnight April 16-30. All categories except ethane-ethylene recorded gains. Stocks also mounted.

Total production for the period April 16-30: 423.6 million gallons as compared with 396 million gallons in the preceding two weeks. Stocks at plants, terminals and underground rose to 978 million gallons as against 886 million gallons in stock during the previous two week slot.

Butane—Edging up during the period April 16-30, butane production hit 104.1 million gallons, an increase of 4 million from the preceding two week period. Stocks mounted to 297.6 million gallons on April 30 as against 258.4 million of April 15.

Ethane-ethylene—Output dropped to 26.8 million gallons during April 16-30 after recording 27.8 million in the first two weeks of April. Stocks were unchanged at 913,000 gallons.

Propane—Production totaled 214.3 million gallons during the last two weeks of April as against 193 million gallons during the first two weeks. Stocks climbed to 297.6 million gallons on April, up from the 258.4 million posted on April 15.

Miscellaneous

Mineral Oils—Out from refineries in April went heavy shipments of white mineral oils and petrolatums.

So large were the orders that some producers' April shipments were delayed until early May by the rush of business.

What caused the volume was not any sudden jump in demand. Instead the stampede was initiated by the round of price increases that was sprung on the trade in April.

Under contract terms customers ordered as much as they were permitted at the old price in order to build inventory against the new quotes which averaged higher at 5c. a gallon for white oils and ½c. a pound for petrolatums and trough greases.

In the current market major producers report business continues well sustained with sales moving into widely diversified fields in accustomed volume.

Crude Oil Stocks Climb

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended May 13 were 1,760,000 bbls. higher than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended May 13—253,940,000 bbls.

Preceding week—252,180,000 bbls.

This increase comprises an increase of 2,217,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 457,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

Trade Name Chemicals

Fluorinated Hydrocarbons in 1961: 180 Million Lbs. Will Go to Aerosols

Producers of fluorocarbons will benefit from the continued increase in use of aerosol products to the tune of 180 million pounds this year. That's the amount of fluorinated hydrocarbons reliable trade sources estimate will be used in the more than 800 million aerosol units to be turned out in 1961. Trade sources note the fact that pressure pack producers have grown from minor stockholders to full-fledged partners with a controlling interest in the fluorocarbon firm. Observers estimate that 55-60 percent of their fluorocarbon sales last year were made to manufacturers of aerosol products, with about 40 percent going to refrigeration and miscellaneous uses. This is a reversal of the sales pattern for fluorocarbons, initially used in the early 1930's as refrigerants.

A big consideration, as one report makes clear, is the fact that the 11 ounces or so of fluorocarbon contained in a refrigerator is good for several years of use whereas the propellant in an aerosol can is utilized within a few months.

Aerosol End-Use Pattern

Some idea of growth in the aerosol market in recent years is indicated by report of Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association on the number of units filled during 1960. The association reports 670 million units were filled last year as against 500 million in 1959. This compares with a total of 140 million units in 1953. And it's anticipated that more than 800 million units will be turned out this year.

A breakdown of the CSMA report indicates 40 percent of aerosol containers are utilized in filling of personal products such as hair sprays, shaving lathers, perfumes, etc. Room deodorants, glass cleaners, waxes and polishes, and other household products make up an additional 28 percent, and insect sprays and coatings account for 11.5 percent each. The balance is in miscellaneous uses in pet and veterinarian products, de-icers, etc.

The propellants used in pressure products may be present as compressed gases or as liquids with high vapor pressure. In the food products market nitrous oxide, nitrogen or carbon dioxide are usually used.

But by far the bulk of aerosol products are in the non-food use category. In this category liquid paraffin or halogenated hydrocarbons are used. Propane, n-butane and isobutane, in the former group, are generally confined to water-based products and are difficult to work with due to high flammability.

Fluorinated Methanes Widely Used

The major portion of non-food aerosols employ halogenated hydrocarbons and, in particular, the fluorinated methanes. The most common used, among the latter, are Propellant 11 (trichloromonofluoromethane) and Propellant 12 (dichlorodifluoromethane).

A continued favorable reception of aerosol products by the buying public is expected this year. On top of an overall 17 percent increase in production of aerosols in 1960 over '59, sources predict a modest 12 percent gain for this year.

Here, there is a debate as to whether or not more aerosol sales mean more fluorocarbon propellant sales. Chemical men point out that with a burgeoning market such as aerosols, there is always the tendency to cut costs by using less or cheaper material.

Also, some rapidly growing aerosol markets make use of other propellant systems. For example, spray starches, expected to sell several million units last year, added several million more and wound up with a total of nearly 25 million units filled in 1960. The starches are powered by isobutane. Most shaving creams, 30 percent of the personal products market for aerosols, make use of butane as propellant.

But continued substantial use of fluorocarbon propellants in aerosol products is assured by optimum properties such as nonflammability, chemical inertness, nontoxicity and relatively high density. An aerosol powered with nitrogen may start with a pressure of 90 psi and end up with 10-20 pounds. Pressure level is maintained with fluorocarbons.

AEROSOL USE

1961 . . .	*800 million units
1960 . . .	670 million units
1959 . . .	500 million units
1958 . . .	420 million units
1957 . . .	390 million units
1953 . . .	140 million units

*Estimate
Source: CSMA

Propellants 11 and 12, along with a handful of lesser fluorocarbons are produced by four major suppliers. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company markets "Freons" and General Chemical division of Allied Chemical Corporation makes "Genetrons." Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation is the producer of "Isotrons" and Union Carbide Chemicals Company moved into the market two years ago with "Ucons."

Nitromethane Inhibitor Used

DuPont, recently marketed "Freon 11S" which uses a small amount of nitromethane as an inhibiting agent for use in alcohol-based products.

At the May, 1960, meeting of CSMA, DuPont scientist Dr. Paul A. Sanders proposed a free radical mechanism which would trace the cause of container corrosion in aerosol products containing ethanol and Propellant 11 to reaction between the two chemicals rather than hydrolysis of the propellant as had previously been supposed.

At the '61 meeting last fortnight, Frank A. Bower, DuPont "Freon" products laboratory chemist, reported storage tests show that hair spray formulations had a 60 percent failure rate within two months because of objectionable odor developing. When nitromethane was added, no failures were observed after eight months storage.

Other aerosols using simple alcohols were tested and in every case nitromethane was found to improve shelf life with no undesirable side effects, he said.

Although corrosion failure with fluorocarbon propellants is considered a small part of the overall picture, it has long constituted a troublesome problem which researchers have sought to solve.

Corrosion Problem Limited

Ordinarily, the uninhibited product will be used up within a few months and there will be no corrosion problem.

Nevertheless, of the literally thousands of inhibitor-type chemicals available, a company may have as many as 100 under test at any one time. In many cases it is a case of a specialty product requiring a special inhibitor.

But for the big hair spray market (111 million units last year), duPont has high hope that "Freon 11S" will be a definite propellant improvement.

Another new development is the announcement by Union Carbide that the company has developed a method for economically packaging powdered products in aerosols. Essentially, the method consists in making a slurry which will prevent valve clogging and caking and enable fillers to load 25-30 percent solids as against about 15 percent previously.

Carbide hopes the development will broaden aerosol outlets in foot powders and pesticides, as well as in drugs and cosmetics.

Observers look for more aerosol drug and pharmaceutical products to utilize fluorocarbon propellants this year. The so-called "coolant sprays" are also expected to arouse widespread interest.

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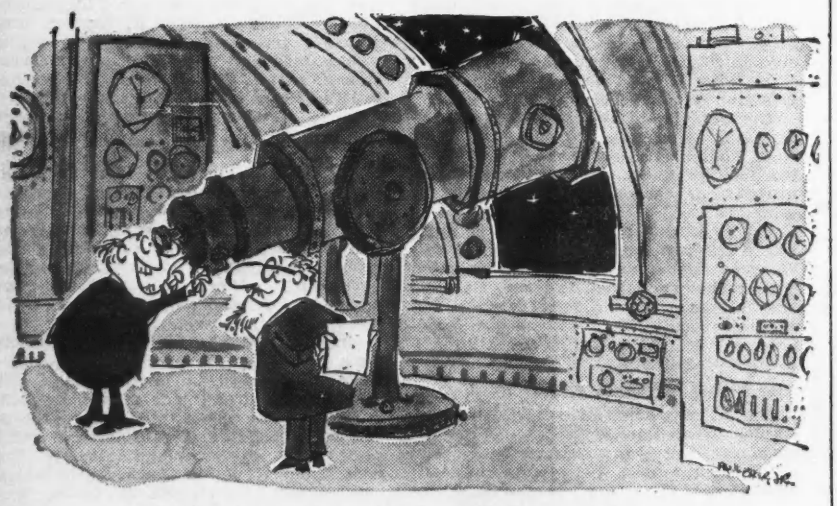

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Aliphatic Organics

Prices for two chemicals in a new line of alcohol products slated for commercial introduction later this year were announced by a major integrated oil company on Friday (May 26). One is a three-component blend of hexanol, octanol and decanol priced at 18 cents a pound for tankcar delivery east of the Rocky Mountains; the other is a two-component blend of octanol and decanol priced at 19 cents a pound. The latter is already available in limited quantities from other sources.

The hexyl-octyl-decyl alcohol mixture is expected to compete with isooctyl and 2-ethylhexyl alcohol for the DOP and DIOP markets. The octanol-decanol blend, described as a premium product, is designed for use in the manufacture of high-quality specialty plasticizers.

Both products will be produced at the oil firm's new petrochemical plant at Lake Charles, La., which is scheduled to be on stream sometime in August. It will probably take a few weeks, however, before the kinks are worked out of the "brand new process" and the facility is fully operational, a company spokesman indicates.

Announcement of prices on the two alcohol blends so far in advance of availability is intended, presumably, to quiet speculation that their introduction will be accompanied by a reduction. This is done quite frequently, of course, unless the opposition, anticipating such a move, jumps the gun and issues a lower schedule.

Understandably, neither the producer of the new alcohol products nor its competitors, who last fortnight cut prices from 2 to 4 cents a pound, want to see prices go any lower. And barring unforeseen developments, they're unlikely to now, according to current thinking.

Production of aliphatic hydrocarbons totaled 18,559 million pounds in 1960, up from 17,672 million in '59. Higher also were sales, which rose from 11,685 million pounds, valued at $450 million, to 12,217 million pounds, valued at $493 million.

Ethylene output last year, according to statistics just issued by the Tariff Commission, was 5,448 million pounds, up from 5,099 million in '59. Propylene production was 2,477 million pounds versus 2,153 million, and butadiene production, the largest on record, was 1,883 million pounds versus 1,816 million.

Ethylene Glycol—Sales of ethylene glycol antifreeze in 1960 totaled 110,447,171 gallons, up from 108,059,739, according to Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.

In two of three categories, gains were recorded. Sales of packaged ethylene glycol antifreeze rose approximately 3 million gallons, to 77,556,246. Sales of bulk ethylene glycol antifreeze (or ethylene glycol for antifreeze) to motor vehicle manufacturers for drive-away or factory fill use were up approximately 1.4 million gallons, at 7,316,007.

Down, however, were sales of bulk ethylene glycol (or ethylene glycol for antifreeze) to packagers. This total was 25,574,918 gallons, versus 27,737,230 in '59.

The CSMA survey was compiled by an independent accounting firm from reports submitted by nine manufacturers of ethylene-glycol base antifreeze.

Isooctyl Alcohol—Isooctyl and 2-ethylhexyl alcohol will have new competition this fall when a hexanol-octanol-decanol blend, designed for use in the manufacture of DOP and DIOP plasticizers, is introduced by a major integrated oil company.

Apparently to calm speculation that the new alcohol product would be introduced via a price reduction—as is frequently done—the firm announced on Friday (May 26) that the price is going to be 18c. a pound, the schedule for both isooctyl and 2-ethylhexyl alcohols since May 10 price reductions.

Rumors are abroad that a major consumer of oxo alcohol in its plastic operations negotiated a deal with an oxo producer whose plant won't be on stream for at least another year whereby it received a nice price consideration.

Fears of a repetition of such a situation, it's rumored further, is what brought about the price cuts.

Methanol—Sales of methanol antifreeze dropped to 10,455,112 gallons last year from 12,138,444 in 1959. In one of three categories, however, a gain was recorded: Sales of bulk methanol antifreeze (or methanol for antifreeze) rose to 3,881,149 gallons from 3,614,868.

Packaged methanol antifreeze sold in quarts, gallons and drums ran to 5,950,167 gallons, down from 7,855,189.

Sales of bulk methanol antifreeze (or methanol for antifreeze) sold to motor vehicle manufacturers for drive-away or factory fill use amounted to 624,796 gallons, compared with 668,387 in '59.

This report is based on statistics submitted by ten producers of methanol-based antifreeze to a private auditing firm for compilation. It was released by Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.

Molasses—Hawaiian cane blackstrap production in April, at 4,948,398 gallons, was 16 percent below March volume but 3 percent higher than that of April a year previous. January-April output totaled 14,288,418 gallons, as against 12,125,952 in the corresponding period in 1960.

Shipments of Hawaiian cane blackstrap to the US mainland were 3,348,351 gallons in April, down 16 percent from March and 35 percent from April 1960. For the first four months of the year, the total was 11,542,158 gallons, compared with 14,166,324 in the same period in '60.

Imports of molasses during March were 20.5 million gallons, bringing the total for the first quarter of '61 to 65.8 million.

Pentaerythritol — One-upping major competition last week, a US supplier of pentaerythritol did away with the west coast differential, customary pricing policy for this and a host of other chemicals for lo these many years.

Today, as a result, prices for both PE and mono-PE are quoted industry-wide and on both east and west coasts at 29c. a pound, delivered in carloads of bags, at 30c. a pound in lesser quantities.

Trade sources contacted by OPD last week were quite surprised by the move; not, however, by the strategy behind it. The obvious explanation is that the firm has an advantage in that it imports PE from its Canadian subsidiary into the western part of the US, thus realizing a savings on internal domestic freight costs. Its situation on the east coast is just the reverse, however, so it's at a disadvantage in this market.

As initiated by a major producer on May 18, the reduction was 2c. a pound for PE and 1½c. a pound for mono-PE. The latter cut was extended to 2c. when a competitor got hold of the schedule, and eventually all major makers, once prodded, set aside the west coast differential.

Although PE can now compete favorably with glycerine—reduced 4¼c. a pound since last December—for a hefty chunk of alkyd resins business, feeling is in some quarters that the reductions have just about skimmed off the profit. Worse yet, no giant boost in sales is anticipated immediately to compensate for the loss in revenue. Still worse, the market is likely to be as competitive as ever. One indication: the one-two-upmanship displayed by producers in the recent price cutting spree.

Sucrose—Refined white sucrose is now priced at $9.55 per cwt., f.o.b. Eastern refinery. The quote was established by a 15c. advance at the close of business last Friday (May 26). This, in effect, restored the schedule to the pre-April 11 level.

Demand from industrial users and distributors of consumer packaged sugars has been brisk within the last few weeks, obviously because of the slated price increase.

What occasioned the change? Sources note that it is virtually certain that Cuban sugar will not be coming into the US this season and, in addition, point out that the major sugar consuming time is near (for preserving fruit, making jams, etc.).

Price Trends

Advanced
Sucrose, refd., white, 15c. per cwt.

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
130.29	130.29	130.48	132.19

For Current Prices See Page 11

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Here is the literature available on Olin Organic Chemicals

GENERAL
Olin Organic Chemicals Catalog (MOC-131-30)
Olin Organic Chemical Price Folder (No. 3)
Olin Organic Chemicals Uses by Industry (3-1-60)

TECHNICAL BULLETINS
Omamid Resins for the Surface Coatings Industry (OSD-100C-100)
Poly-Tergent LF-700 (OSD-104-99)
Poly-G 3030 PG (Polyether Triol) (1-61.IU)

TECHNICAL DATA SHEETS
Chlorinated Solvents
Dichlorodiethyl Ether (MOC-100-119)
Ethylene Chlorohydrin, Anhydrous (MOC-129-10)
Ethylene Dichloride (MOC-101-119)

ETHANOLAMINES
Mono-,Di-, & Triethanolamine (MOC-106-119)

GLYCOLS
Diethylene Glycol (MOC-103-99)
Dipropylene Glycol (MOC-128-80)
Ethylene Glycol (MOC-102-99)
Propylene Glycol (MOC-127-80)
Triethylene Glycol (MOC-104-107)

GLYCOL ETHER SOLVENTS
Poly-Solv EM, DM, EE, DE, EB, DB (MOC-105-50)
Poly-Solv D2M (MOC-119-109)
Poly-Solv EE Acetate (MOC-120-119)

OXIDES
Ethylene Oxide (MOC-123-10)
Propylene Oxide (MOC-126-80)

POLYAMIDE RESINS
Omamid S and C (MOC-124-89)

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS
Poly-G 200, 300, 400 and 600 (MOC-107-99)
Poly-G 1000, 1500 and B 1530 (MOC-108-99)

SURFACTANTS
Poly-Tergent J-200 (MOC-109-119)
Poly-Tergent J-300 (MOC-110-107)
Poly-Tergent J-400 (MOC-111-59)
Poly-Tergent J-500 (MOC-112-119)
Poly-Tergent B-200 (MOC-113-119)
Poly-Tergent B-300 (MOC-114-89)
Poly-Tergent B-350 (MOC-130-30)
Poly-Tergent G-200 (MOC-115-119)
Poly-Tergent G-300 (MOC-116-89)
Poly-Tergent LF-400 (MOC-125-109)

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Though particularly concerned with filtration problems, the "Dicalite" sales force will also develop new applications for "Solka-Floc," according to a joint announcement.

Obituaries

Allan H. Hand, a vice-president of Consolidated Petroleum Terminal, Inc., subsidiary of Oil Transfer Corporation, died May 21 in Forest Hills, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old.

Morris Jaffe, director of marketing and export sales for Vineland Laboratories, Inc., producers of animal health vaccines, drugs and chemicals, died May 21 in Vineland, N. J. He was fifty-four years old.

Charles S. Johnson, former director of the mechanical development laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., died May 21 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-four years old.

Frederick S. Miller, assistant treasurer and general credit manager of American Smelting & Refining Company, died May 22 in New York. He was sixty years old.

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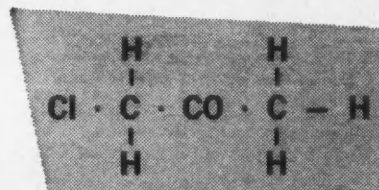

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Coal Chemicals

Accelerated pace of steel activity is the most significant feature in coal chemical news this week. Busting over the 70 percent of capacity mark for the first time a week ago—the mythical dividing line between so-called normal and subnormal business—steel men are confident that production at 75, or even 80 percent can be achieved and maintained by the beginning of the second half. With such a rate will follow increased flow of now short-supplied coal chemicals. As coke oven operations normally lag behind steel rate by some weeks, recovery in this area will be possibly delayed until mid-summer.

Already benzene is quoted as being in adequate supply with only a few exceptions. Other basic products such as naphthalene and refined 2° pyridine still prove to be short-supplied. Phenol is termed stable. Cresylic acid sales are moving well. Xylene solvent volume is on the upgrade with isomer demand still dominating this area of the market. In intermediates, phthalic anhydride is short-supplied although improving. Importation of expensive European naphthalene for phthalic production is causing headaches for some producers while others attempt to solve the raw materials problem by employing orthoxylene.

Benzene from petroleum shot up to 313.5 million gallons last year after production of 208.8 million gallons in 1959. So states US Tariff Commission in its preliminary report on synthetic organic chemicals covering crude products from petroleum and natural gas for chemical conversion.

Sales in 1960 are placed at 242.3 million gallons. Total value is reported at $73.2 million for a per-gallon price of 30.2 cents which sounds somewhat low to anyone who tried to secure material during the second half last year.

Up sharply went production of steel in the week ended May 20. Output is put at 2,037,000 net tons by American Iron & Steel Institute, an increase of 2.5 percent over the previous week.

Based on assumed 1961 steel production capacity, rate of output for the week was 70.6 percent of capacity.

Still far behind is total production for the year. Through the first twenty weeks this year steel production was 34 percent below the comparable period in 1960.

Basic Products

Benzene—Contract customers, with some exceptions, are receiving adequate supply. Spot material still proves a bit difficult to come by but at least the price is reasonable—34c. a gallon, the same as contract.

Coke oven suppliers of benzene are riding the current wave of steel output and pushing ever more material to market.

By the end of June it's estimated coke oven operators should be producing benzene at a rate of 13 million gallons per month. Current rate is placed at somewhat over 11 million gallons. March output, the last fully-recorded month, was close to 9 million gallons.

Creosote—Now required by Venezuela is a prior import license for disinfectants if they contain a creosote or pine oil base.

So reports *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, a publication of the Department of Commerce.

Affected are the following items: insecticides; fungicides; disinfectants (including those prepared for animals) and other similar products except medicinal products, fumigants, disinfectant soaps, or deodorants.

Ruling became effective April 21.

Cresylic Acid—Imported material is reported firm by trade sources. Sales are well maintained with good movement indicated into resins, wire coating and metal cleaning fields.

Prices continue stable.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
117.63	117.63	117.51	118.49

For Current Prices See Page 11

Naphthalene—Although vastly improved over last year naphthalene supply remains below industry requirements.

Increased coke oven supply plus newly-commercial petroleum facilities and a flood of imports have done nothing more than to whet consumers' appetites.

Large volume imported naphthalene continues to arrive at US ports.

Last week in New York the following shipments were recorded:

From Kobe, Japan—12,000 bags.
From the Netherlands—2,857 bags.
From Italy—2,166 bags.
From Belgium—1,115 bags.

Shipment of Japanese naphthalene, estimated in excess of 300 tons, came as a surprise to most trade observers. One market source offers the following analysis of the move.

A Soviet-Japanese trade agreement was reached last year in which Russian naphthalene found its way into the Japanese market. Meanwhile, US interests contracted to sell large amounts of o-xylene to Japan. Finding themselves with a surplus of similar raw materials in the form of Russian naphthalene and US o-xylene, the Japanese re-sold the naphthalene to a short-supplied US consumer.

Pyridine—Extremely short supplied for the last year or more, refined 2° material shows no sign of improvement.

Despite the upward trend of coke oven output pyridine remains in tight supply.

Several reasons are advanced for the continuing shortage. Demand has stepped up as spot prices will signify. Also, some producers have dropped out of the race for economic reasons, finding it unsound to continue pyridine production.

To help supply the market some producers, it is reported, have been importing crude bases from abroad and refining material for sale.

Spot prices fluctuate widely but last reports indicate the upward range at $1.30 to $1.40 or nearly double the contract price.

Xylene—Demand is picking up for xylene solvent, a major coke oven producer relates.

Long dormant, the auto and appliance consumers appear to be increasing their inquiries. Auto rate has been up for several months but until recently this activity was not reflected in xylene solvent sales.

Scanning the field a market source reports that nearly all areas involving alkyd resins are stepping up solvent purchases.

Price remains highly competitive, differing from one industrial area to another on the basis of local conditions.

Intermediates

Phthalic Anhydride—A little easier say market sources about sphtalic supply. Demand is well sustained.

Although still somewhat on the lean side, some major consumers appear to acquiring needs albeit with difficulty.

Naphthalene shortage continues to hurt phthalic makers.

Some phthalic producers are attempting to make up for the shortage of raw material by importing higher-priced foreign naphthalene. One even admitted recently that the higher cost of imported naphthalene was in part responsible for lower company earnings.

Other phthalic makers are turning to orthoxylene to take up the slack.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended May 20, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	600,400
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	25,940,120
Benzene	gals.	2,784,062
Coaltar	gals.	14,096,891
Crude chemical oil	gals.	551,917
Solvent naphtha	gals.	91,686
Toluene	gals.	620,907
Xylene	gals.	172,474

IN NEW POST: A. Blake Caldwell, jr., named manager of mining sales and development for the gum and technical products department of Morningstar Paisley, Inc., New York. He was previously with American Cyanamid Company and U.S. Gypsum Company.

Vitamin B-12 from Coaltar Scheduled for Tariff Boost

Vitamin B-12 obtained from coaltars is being reclassified by the Bureau of Customs in a way that will sharply increase import duties.

In an announcement last week, the bureau says that it appears that such vitamin B_{12} obtained, derived, or manufactured in part from a coaltar dutiable under paragraph 27 of the tariff act, is properly dutiable at the rate of 3½ cents per pound and 25 percent ad valorem under paragraph 28(a) or 27(a)(3)(5).

The present practice is to classify this merchandise under paragraph 5 dutiable at the reduced rate of 10½ percent ad valorem. Interested persons are asked to comment on the proposed reclassification in writing to the bureau by June 23.

Bids Wanted

Acetylene and Oxygen—In government-owned cylinders, for the period 7-1-61 through 6-30-62, approx. 15,000 cu. ft. per year, for US Dept. of Commerce, Maritime Administration, Beaumont Reserve Fleet, Access Point, South Bank of Tex. Bid B3-MA61-28. June 7, 1961. District Property and Supply Officer, Gulf Coast District, Maritime Administration, P.O. Box 674, New Orleans, La.

Ammonium Sulfamate (Ammate) 120,000 lbs. for delivery to Bonnet Carre Spillway, Norco, La. Bid IFB NG-40-098-61-14. June 8, 1961. US Army Engineer District, New Orleans, Corps of Engineers, Foot of Prytania St., New Orleans, La.

Chlorine To be in accordance with Fed. Spec BB-C-120, in 150 lb. contractor owned cylinders. Bid IFB 45. June 19, 1961. For period July 1 through June 30, 1962. Contracting and Purchasing Section, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C.

Sodium Chloride To be type I in accordance with Fed. Spec SS-S-550 in 100 lb. bags for period July 1, 1961 through June 30, 1962. Indefinite quantity. Bid No. 43. June 12, 1961. Contracting and Purchasing Section, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C.

Sulfuric Acid To be in accordance with Military Specifications MIL-S-11795A, tank truck delivery. Bid IFB 45. June 19, 1961. Contracting and Purchasing Section, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S.C.

Ceylon Asks Pesticide Bids, Iran Seeking Fertilizers

Bids have been invited by Ceylon for a supply of pentachlorophenol and 2,4-D, and by Iran for superphosphate, urea potassium sulfate and nitrogenous fertilizers.

Included in the Ceylon tender are 200,000 ounds of PCP and 2,000 pounds of 2,4-D. Bids should reach the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power, Galle Face Secretariat, P.O. Box 500, Colombo 1, Ceylon, by 2:30 p.m., July 5.

Copies of the tender may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

The Iranian tender calls for supply of 3,500 tons of superphosphate; 1,500 metric tons of urea; 500 tons of potassium sulfate and 1,000 metric tons of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Bids should be addressed to the Iranian Sugar Factories Corporation, Tehran. Copies of the tender in French are available from BFC's trade development division, Washington 25, D.C.

Guardian Stock Run-Up Being Studied by SEC

Gyrations of Guardian Chemical Company's stock—from $2.50 on April 3 to a recent high of $16—have attracted the attention of the Securities & Exchange Commission. SEC is understood to be investigating the situation.

The run-up of the company's stock has reportedly been caused by a recent announcement by Guardian that its drug "Clorpactin XCB" has been found effective in some cases against solid cancer tumors. The drug has been in use since 1957 by surgeons to wash out surgical wounds of remaining cancer cells.

A spokesman for the company says that a statement will be made on the drug at the company's annual meeting slated for this Thursday (June 1).

Agar-Agar: Gov't Is Having Trouble Selling 20,000 Lbs.

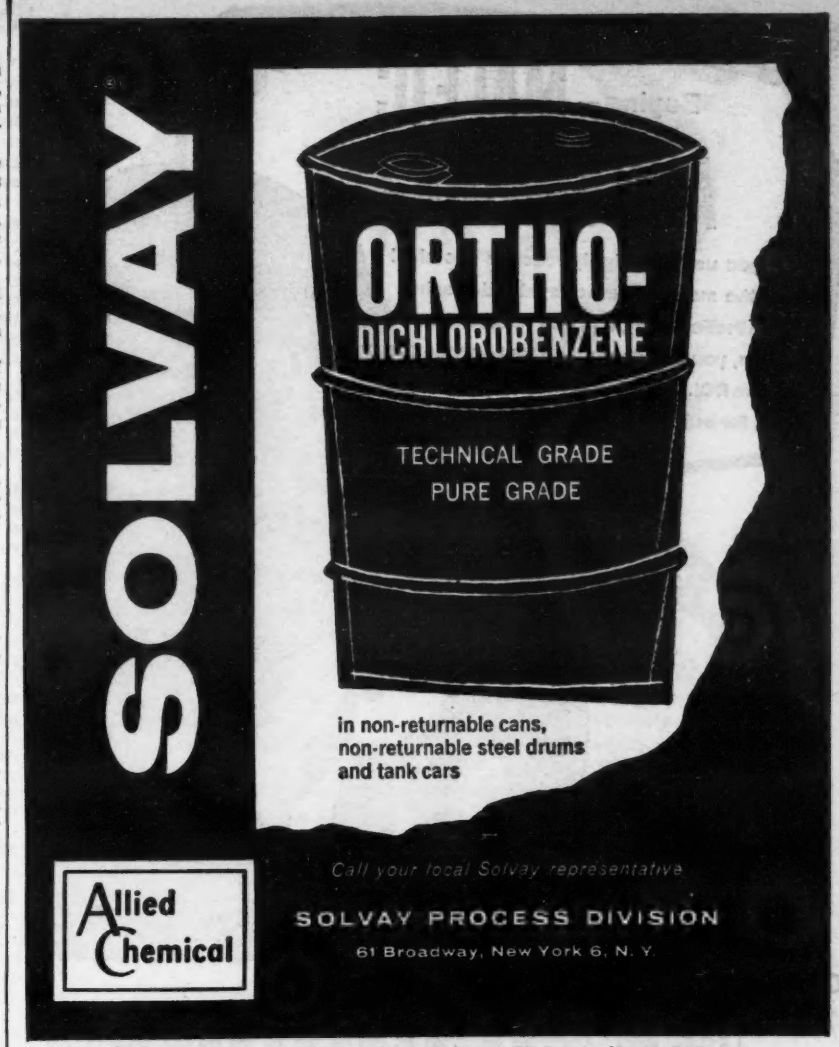
General Services Administration has 20,630 pounds of agar-agar in storage at the Army Depot in Pueblo, Colo. that it would like to sell to industry, but it looks like a good part of it will still be around for a while.

The agency opened bids on the material last week and got offers for only 7,000 pounds. These came from Moorehead & Co., Los Angeles, which offered to purchase the material at prices ranging from 60 to 82 cents a pound.

The material was offered in eleven separate lots and bids were made only on six of them.

Michigan Chemical Elects

Michigan Chemical Corporation has elected Alex J. Romanski as vice-president of operations. Mr. Romanski went to Michigan Chemical in 1942, and has been director of operations since 1951. At an organization meeting of the board of directors in Detroit, Mich. last week, the company also reelected its present slate of officers headed by Theodore Marvin, board chairman and president.



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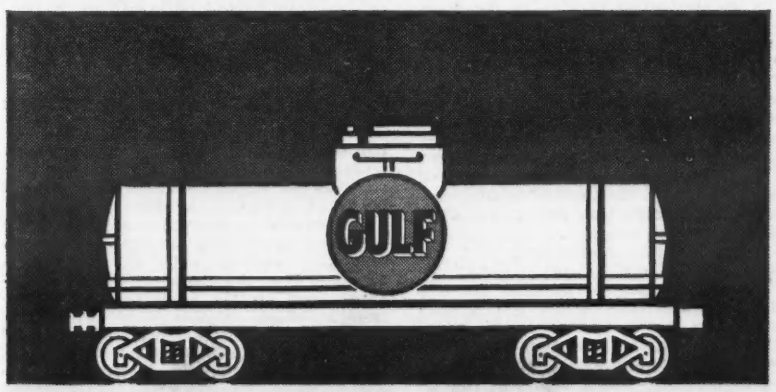

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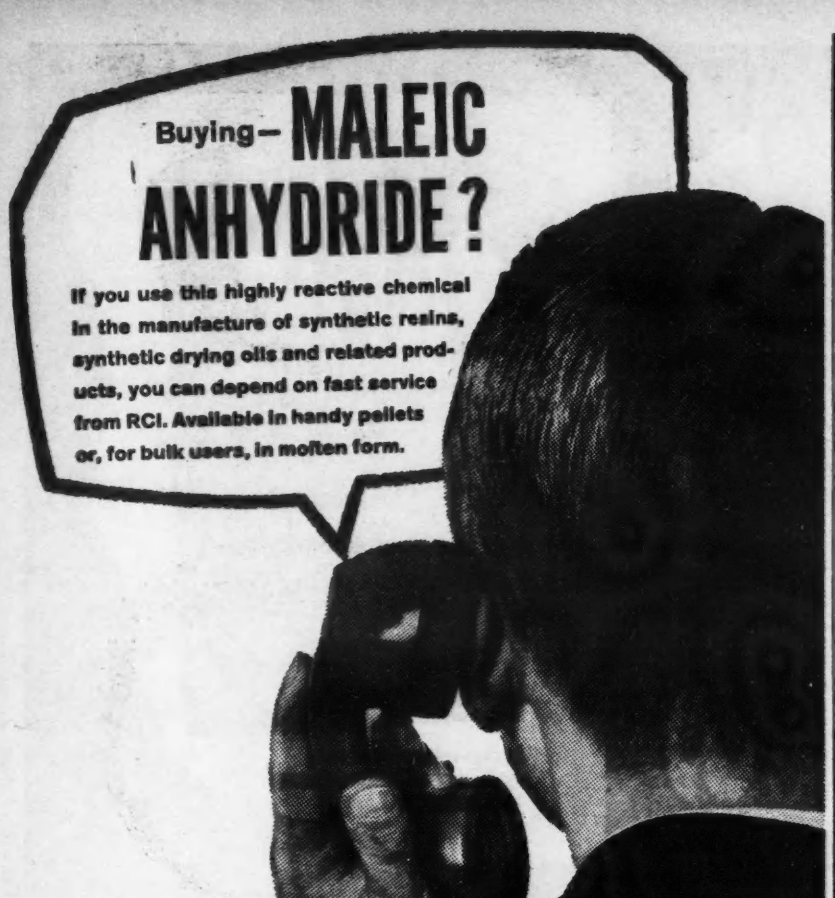
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Picoline • Pyridine
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Ammonium Nitrate
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Nitric Acid

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Supreme Court Tells duPont: Unload GM

—Continued from page 3

action to protect hundreds of thousands of innocent stockholders from serious and irreparable injury."

What he has in mind is relief legislation similar to that introduced in congress last session.

The measure, which received favorable consideration by the tax committees a year ago, would have allowed duPont shareholders to compute their tax on the basis of a $2.09 value for the GM stock (the average cost to duPont at the time of acquisition) and pay a capital gains tax on the appreciated value when the stock is sold.

This proposal, pigeonholed by the last congress, may be made part of the general tax revision bill on which hearings are currently being held by the house ways and means committee.

Another approach to tax relief is contained in the tax law as now written. It states that when the Securities & Exchange Commission orders divestiture, the resulting dividend shall be tax free.

Efforts are being made in congress to have this extended to cover divestiture by court order. In the SEC provision, for capital gains tax purposes, the original cost is pro-rated between the two securities.

Stock market people do not take too seriously the notion that duPont might sell its GM shares on the open market. Average daily volume in General Motors on the New York Stock Exchange last year was 28,100 shares. Spread over ten years, average daily volume for the 63 million shares involved works out to something over 25,000 shares—an amount that analysts feel could not be absorbed at anything like normal prices.

Secondary Offerings Unlikely

They are also doubtful that the stock will be sold via secondary offerings for the simple reason that many such offerings would be necessary and buyers would wait around for lower and lower prices.

Many brokers are of the opinion that the third method—the sale to large institutional buyers—is the likeliest approach for duPont, since it would cause the smallest disturbance in the market.

Last week's Supreme Court decision, directing complete divestiture by duPont of its GM holdings, reverses a ruling of Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy of Chicago in October, 1959.

This would have permitted duPont to purge itself of the antitrust law violation dating back to 1917 merely by transferring its voting rights in the GM stock to its stockholders, exclusive of the duPont family interests.

Judge LaBuy said that in his opinion divestiture would be "unnecessarily harsh and punitive" since the tax impact would "be crushing in the case of individuals and trusts."

He said further that there was nothing in the record to support the conclusion that duPont's possession of the bare legal title to the GM stock—stripped of its right to vote and its right to representation on the GM board—would create any possibility of infuencing the practices and policies of General Motors.

The Majority Opinion

The four Supreme Court Justices who made up the majority—Justice Brennan (who wrote the opinion), Chief Justice Warren, and Justices Black and Douglas—decreed otherwise, however.

They ruled that considerations of harshness are secondary to making certain that positive remedies are provided.

As to the question of influencing the policies of General Motors, they pointed out that the question never was one of actual monopoly, but only "a tendency towards monopoly" that had to be dealt with.

Justice Brennan emphasized that the remedy must be effective. "Thus," he said, "in this case, the adverse tax and market consequences which the district court found would be a concomitant of complete divestiture cannot save the remedy of partial divestiture through the 'pass through' of voting rights if, though less harsh, partial divestiture is not an effective remedy.

"We do not think that the 'pass through' is an effective remedy and believe that the government is entitled to a decree directing complete divestiture."

Justice Brennan described complete divestiture as a "peculiarly appropriate" remedy in cases of stock acquisitions which violate section 7 of the Clayton act. "It is simple, relatively easy to administer, and sure," he said.

Divestiture only of voting rights to the stock, he said, "does not seem to us to be a remedy adequate to promise elimination of the tendency of duPont's acquisition offensive to section 7." Observing that two-thirds of duPont's stock in General Motors would be voted by duPont stockholders, he added:

"Common sense tells us . . . there can be little assurance of the dissolution of the intercorporate community of interest which we found to violate the law."

Moreover, he said, duPont stockholders would be General Motors voters. "It will be in their interest to vote in such a way as to induce General Motors to favor duPont, the very result which we found illegal on the first appeal."

The three dissenters were Justices Frankfurter, Whittaker and Steward. Justice Clark did not participate since he was the Attorney General at the time the original complaint was filed, and Justice Harlan did not participate because he was a member of the defense counsel at the original trial of the suit.

The forty-four-page dissent, written by Justice Frankfurter, characterized the government's presentation as "an unsubstantiated assertion that any tie between duPont and General Motors gravely jeopardizes the play of competitive forces."

'Sentence First, Verdict After'

"We are asked, in essence, to enter 'Alice's Wonderland' where proof is unnecessary and the governing rule of law is 'sentence first, verdict after'."

Justice Frankfurter observed that it is "strange" that the need for divestiture "was not obvious to this court when it found the illegality for which it directed the district court to evolve a corrective remedy."

"Such a limitation on the discretionary decree-fashioning power, upon full hearing in the district court, certainly could not have been in this court's mind when it remitted that function to the district court, otherwise it would have spoken its mind and not left it all to the 'large discretion' of the court."

"In any event," he contended, "it requires prophetic confidence" to conclude that the district court's decree "is so obviously inadequate to require reversal before it can be tried in practice."

Fertilizer: Allied, Grace

—Continued from page 4

ule will stay put from July 1 to December 31 and, says the company, it may well be there'll be no change at the end of the calendar year.

The July 1 price hikes on urea by Grace's Nitrogen Products Division will put its fertilizer grade up $2 a ton—to $98 in bags and $92 in bulk.

The feed grade, raised $3 by Grace, will be priced at $103 a ton in bags and $99 in bulk. Grace's industrial urea, also $3 higher, will be sold at $110.50 a ton in bags.

Grace, which now quotes its urea on an f.o.b. basis, will at the same time go over to a delivered pricing system. All Grace quotations above are on a delivered basis.

As Allied sees it, its action is logical from a cost standpoint. Production and storage costs are fairly even factors throughout the fertilizer year, and plants must be kept operating the year round, even though consumption is mostly in the three-month period of April to June.

(An analysis of the Allied and Grace moves, together with trade reaction, may be found on page 54.)

Chemical Men and Tax Move

—Continued from page 5

earnings from manufacturing, processing or mining activities, should be designated as from unrelated business activity and be taxed to the cooperative.

He pointed to a precedent for such an approach in the 1951 tax law which taxes currently, and at corporate rates, the earnings that charitable or non-profit organizations receive from unrelated business activities.

"It is in just such 'unrelated business' areas where the cooperatives' effort ceases to be joint purchaing and selling and becomes the accumulation of capital, its joint investment, and the receipt of profits resulting therefrom," he said.

"Enactment of this recommendation would be equitable to all concerned. Cooperatives could continue to enjoy their tax-free status to the extent they derive their income directly from transactions with their patrons or from activities immediately incidental thereto.

"On the other hand, if a cooperative were to engage in manufacturing processing, or mining activities in direct competition with taxpaying organizations, the coop also would be placed on a tax-paying basis."

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Vitamin prices are appreciably firmer at the moment than they have been in many months. Stability build-up is due, reportedly, to extremely low prices and, in some instances, to the downtrend in import volume. Increases, official or otherwise, are highly doubtful, however. In fact, a major manufacturer of B_{12}, which cut prices several times within the past year to discourage both foreign and allegedly illegal domestic competition, states flatly that there will be no advance.

B_{12} is one of the firmer markets today as a result not only of price reductions but also because several law suits charging patent infringement were initiated by the leading US producer several weeks ago. The combined effect of these actions has slowed-up imports and stabilized the price structure, a spokesman for the firm says.

Ascorbic acid prices were reduced last fortnight but the action was related neither to imports nor an already depressed market. Sources close to the business said the main factors were the increase in domestic production capacity and the desire to spur demand, which has grown steadily larger over the past few years.

General Services Administration is issuing bid-invitations this week on 100,000 ounces of quinidine. This is the first offering of the 453,000 ounces that have been declared excess to defense needs. Later sales will be spaced at six-month intervals so as not to disrupt the open market.

Ascorbic Acid—New and lower prices for ascorbic acid were posted last fortnight. Under today's schedule, 100 kilo lots are listed at $6.35 a kilo, lesser quantities at $6.60.

The reduction, as initiated on May 16, amounted to 35c. a kilo, but in a later action, a competitor dropped the price an additional 10c. The lower schedule was adopted industry-wide or course.

There appeared to be two reasons for the price cut. First, the additional production capacity which recently became available with the completion of a new plant, and, second, the desire to stimulate greater usage of the vitamin—in foods, especially.

Sodium ascorbate was also reduced. New schedule is the same as that announced for ascorbic acid.

Calcium Pantothenate—Sales of calcium pantothenate are being made at anywhere from $17 to $20 a kilo, according to official reports, but trading at $15 (on large lots) is rumored.

Feed grade cal pan is said to be selling at about $5.80 a kilo. Market is extremely competitive.

Erythorbic Acid—Prices for erythorbic acid were cut simultaneously with the reduction in ascorbic acid. Under the new schedule, the chemical is quoted at $2.80 a pound for 200-pound lots (one shipment) in either 50 or 100-lb. drums. Previous listing was $3.

Reduced 16c. a pound, sodium erythorbate is now quoted at $2.28 a pound for 200 pound lots (one shipment) in either 100- or 50-lb. drums.

Folic Acid—Following Food & Drug Administration action curtailing the amount of folic acid that can be legally contained in over-the-counter preparations, there were fears that the action would discourage inclusion of the vitamin in these formulations and generally restrict requirements.

In light of recent developments, these fears were not unfounded. Usage has, in fact, fallen off. At present, however, the downtrend seems to have spent itself and manufacturers expect sales to continue at the present level indefinitely.

Market remains quite competitive, of course, with one of the depressing influences being lower-cost imports.

Methylene Blue—Quote on methylene blue was recently reduced from $4.67 a pound to $4.10 a pound for 100-pound lots of the NF crystals. Schedule is still higher than that posted prior to the advance earlier this year. Requirements are routine, reportedly.

Monosodium Glutamate — A leading Japanese producer of monosodium glutamate plans now to manufacture the food flavor-enhancing chemical in Malaya. Construction of a 600-tons-a-year facility is slated (Foreign Commerce Weekly).

Potassium Iodide—USP potassium iodide in either crystalline or granular form is now available at $1.55 for a minimum quantity of 200 pounds. Former price was $1.58 a pound for anything under 700 pounds. Packaging: 100-lb., 250-lb. or 350-lb. polyethylene-lined fiber drums.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
59.27	59.27	59.29	60.24

For Current Prices See Page 11

Quinidine—General Services Administration will call for bids this week on 100,000 ounces of quinidine, which had been held in the nation's stockpile of strategic materials until declared excess to defense needs.

This is the first offering under the agency's announcement of November 21, 1960, that it was planning to dispose of 453,000 ounces of government-held quinidine.

As stipulated at that time, GSA is limiting its offering to 100,000 ounces in each six-month period. This plan is designed to prevent any upset in the open market.

Quinine—General Services Administration has finally succeeded in getting rid of its excess quinine hydrochloride powder. Last week, the agency sold 1,130,542 ounces of the stuff to a Dutch firm for $205,000.

Yet to go on the block: 9.5 million ounces of quinine sulfate.

Thiamine—Trade sources report that prices are reasonably firm at $23 to $25 kilo. Furthermore, that the schedule has not weakened appreciably in the past six month. Officially quoted, of course, is a range of $36 to $38 a kilo.

Pyridoxine prices have also steadied, though at the depressed level of $80 to $85 a kilo. Less foreign competition is cited.

Vitamin makers are hoping that all-time low prices will discourage imports and thus shore up existing schedules.

Vitamin B_{12}—Exeremely low prices and the pack of law suits alleging patent infringement recently initiated by the leading US producer of vitamin B_{12}, have had two salutary effects on the market, reportedly. Cited are the slower pace of imports and price stability, and both situations are expected to last.

Contrary to speculation some months ago, there are no plans for a price advance, a trade source says with a maximum of certainty. Others in the business also hold this view, the reasons being that suppliers are very pleased with requirements, which are large, and the minimal pressure from foreign competition. Furthermore, a continual downtrend in import volume, as a result of the low domestic prices on the vitamin, is anticipated.

Botanicals

Modest demand and stable prices are characteristic of most botanical markets. More activity is expected, however, as soon as new domestic crops are offered. This is expected momentarily.

Arnica Flowers—Quote on arnica flowers, true Montana, is 75c. a pound, unchanged since the first of the year. Modest inquiry is noted.

Belladonna Root—Routine business in this item, dealers here report. Prices are unchanged at 35c. to 38c. a pound for the root, at 24c. to 26c. a pound for the leaves. Latter quote has not fluctuated at all this year.

Buchu Leaves—Price is stable at the 60c. to 65c. level posted in mid-April as a result of higher replacement costs. Stocks are adequate, demand moderate to good.

Juniper Berries—Quote on juniper berries is 16c. to 17c. a pound, unchanged from last report. Requirements reportedly have been good in advance of the heavy gin-consuming season.

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AEC Uranium Contract Awarded to Vanadium Corp.

Atomic Energy Commission has awarded a new contract to Vanadium Corporation of America for purpose of uranium concentrates to be produced at Vanadium's new Durango, Col., processing mill.

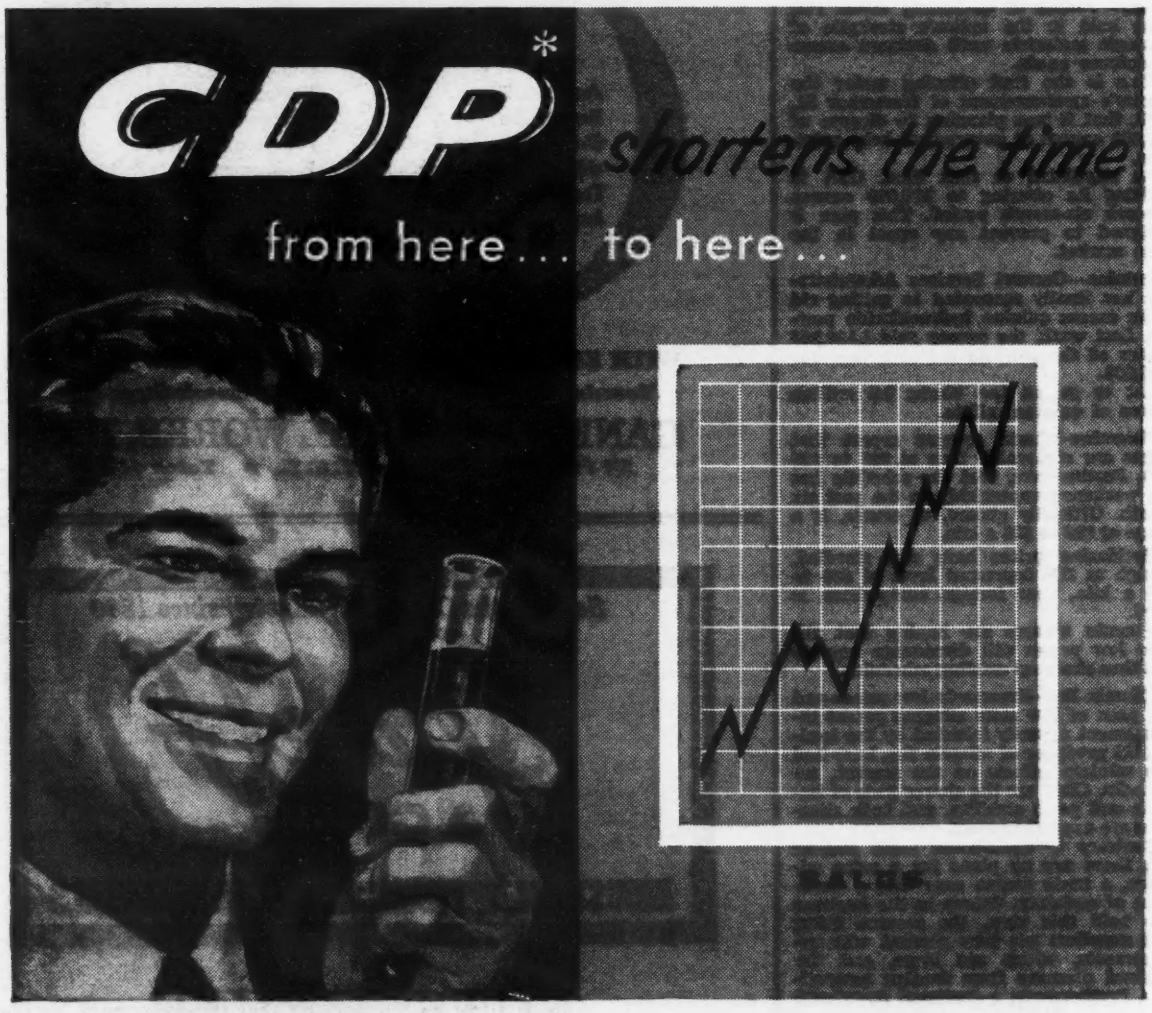
The new agreement extends through December 31, 1966, replacing a contract that would have expired on March 31, 1962.

It provides for purchase by AEC of a maximum of 2,306,000 pounds of U_3O_8, in concentrates derived from VCA-controlled mines—valued at approximately $18.5 million.

In addition, an increase in quantity is provided "to cover the purchase of the uranium derived from the treatment of eligible ores from independent producers during this period."

Under terms of the contract, VCA may deliver 800,000 pounds of U_3O_8 before April 1, 1962, and 750,000 pounds annually thereafter. Deliverable quantities derived from company-controlled ores may range from approximately 400,000 to 450,000 pounds annually, depending upon the amount of production from independent ores.

ELECTED BY COLUMBIA: Dr. John N. McDonnell, general manager of the pharmaceutical laboratories division of Schieffelin & Co., New York, chosen for the presidency of the College of Pharmacy of Columbia University.



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Carbide Offers Plasticizer For Vinyl Resin Applications

A new primary plasticizer said to provide good compatibility with vinyl chloride resins and copolymers is now available from Union Carbide Chemicals Company.

"Flexol Plasticizer 13-13" (di-tridecyl phthalate) is described as a primary plasticizer for vinyl automotive upholstery and gasketing "that offers low fogging characteristics and soapy water resistance." Its properties also suggest use in high-temperature wire insulation, and jacketing compounds requiring oil and water resistance, Carbide says.

For use in high-temperature vinyl wire compounds, the plasticizer is inhibited with 0.25 percent by weight bisphenol A and designated Flexol Plasticizer 13-13X." It has good resistance to chemical breakdown at high temperatures and has low volatility, making it useful as a primary plasticizer for vinyl compounds, according to Carbide.

Ciba Buys Land in Germany For Research Laboratory

Ciba AG, Basel, Swiss chemical and drug concern, has acquired a large tract of land near Freiburg, Germany, for the construction of a research laboratory in photochemical products by Telko AG, a German photo products firm in which Ciba now holds a majority interest.

The Swiss firm reports successful operation of a pilot plant in Basel producing a new photograhic color reproduction material which, it says, has high light stability and superior color purity.

Ciba says that a large plant will produce the new chemicals competitively for the world market. The Telko expansion and acquisition is seen as opening up the Common Market sales area to Ciba's new photochemical products.

SPI Exposition Drawing 1,200 Overseas Visitors

Society of the Plastics Industry's ninth national plastics exposition will have a distinctly international flavor—some 1,200 visitors from overseas are expected to attend. So reports William T. Cruse, SPI's executive vice-president.

The exposition, slated for June 5 at New York's Coliseum, will occupy three floors and include some 260 industry exhibits.

Western Petrochemical

—*Continued from page 4*

line of petroleum waxes, the company also announces an expansion program calling for "vastly enlarged facilities" at its Chanute, Kan., refinery. Details were not disclosed.

In line with the corporate move, C. W. Nofsinger, president of C. W. Nofsinger Company, has been elected vice-chairman of the board of directors. W. J. Price, also of that organiaztion, has been made corporate vice-president of production; and George Petrie, formerly sales manager of the Warwick Wax division, has been appointed corporate vice-president of sales.

In a related move, the company will merge the research arm of the Warwick Wax unit with the research and development department of the polymer division. Also to be merged are the two sales departments of these divisions. Effective date is October 1, 1961.

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Edward Beardsley Elected Miles Laboratories President

Edward H. Beardsley has been elected president and chief executive officer of Miles Laboratories, Inc., succeeding Walter R. Beardsley who continues as chairman of the board.

Dr. Walter A. Compton, vice-president in charge of medical and research affairs, has been elected executive vice-president.

Edward H. Beardsley joined Miles in 1930 and has been a director since 1936 and a member of the executive committee since 1944. He has served as executive vice-president since 1947.

Air Reduction Chemical Opens California Facilities

Air Reduction Chemical & Carbide Company, New York, has officially opened new chemical manufacturing and distribution facilities at the City of Industry, Los Angeles County, Calif.

The plant, which began operating at the beginning of the month, is devoted to resin polymerization and produces "Flexbond" and "Vinac" resins. The concern is a division of Air Reduction Company, New York.

Insect Study Laboratory Being Developed by GSA

A laboratory facility for insect study is under development by General Services Administration for the Agricultural Research Service. The six-building complex will be located at Gainesville, Fla.

The installation will consist of an office-laboratory and support buildings which, together, will provide approximately 35,000 gross square feet of space for research activities. The limit of cost for the project is $900,000.

Spencer Makes Move

—Continued from page 4

Flesher, a former deputy director for the International Cooperation Administration, has joined Spencer to head a program aimed at seeking out profitable capital investment opportunities overseas. Mr. Flesher will be located at Spencer's general offices in Kansas City.

President of Spencer's International subsidiary is Albertus Slingerland, a native of Holland, who joined the company in 1958 to help plan and establish foreign operations. Mr. Slingerland has established coordinating offices for the international unit in Luxembourg.

Spencer Chemical International has entered into an agreement with the domestic company to market agricultural chemicals, industrial chemicals, and plastic products. Spencer Chemical International will also market products supplied from other sources through its own facilities and those of affiliated corporations.

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Pasco Liquid Sulfur Ship Completes Its Maiden Voyage

Pan American Sulphur Company has inaugurated its program of ocean shipment of liquid sulfur to East Coast ports with the arrival, in Tampa, Fla., of the S.S. Etude.

The Etude—a 15,000-ton T-2 tanker converted to liquid sulphur transport and under long-term lease to Pasco—completed her maiden voyage from Coatzacoalcos, Mexico, in two-and-a-half days, arriving Wednesday, May 24.

One of only three vessels of her kind in the world, the Etude will be used to deliver cargoes of liquid sulfur from the company's Jaltipan, Mexico, mines to such Eastern ports as New York, Philadelphia and Richmond, Va., as well as Pasco's terminal at Tampa.

Polaris Facility Untouched By Hercules Lab Explosion

Reporting further details on the explosion which rocked its Allegany Ballistics Laboratory near Cumberland, Md., last week, Hercules Powder Company says that the blast affected a rocket fuel production plant for which duplicate facilities exist.

Not affected, the company emphasizes, is its $5 million Polaris facility, which is working on second stage engines for the "A-2" long-range Polaris.

The Allegany laboratory is spread over several hundred acres in a number of small buildings. The blast occurred in two identified as the solid propellant pilot plant.

Karonite Chemical

—Continued from page 3

Kao Soap. The third partner has the remaining 10 percent.

The Oronite Division of California reports that Karonite will produce and sell Oronite lubricating oil additives and alkylphenols in Japan under a California Chemical license.

Kao Soap is reportedly the largest producer of soap and synthetic surfactants in Japan. Nomura Jimusho is the licensed distributor of Oronite lubricating oil additives in that country.

Engineering work for the construction of Karonite's plant is scheduled to start in the near future. Involving an investment of about $2 million, the plant is expected to be on stream in 1962. It will have an annual capacity of approximately 2 million gallons of finished lube oil additives and a half million gallons of alkylphenols.

The new plant will be built at Kawasaki, an industrial area near Tokyo. It will be adjacent to Kao Soap Company's new finished detergent plant now under construction.

DuPont, Bell & Howell

—Continued from page 5

millimeter film and thirty-five-millimeter slide film to be sold as "DuPont-Bell & Howell Film." DuPont will turn out the film at the Parlin, N. J. plant of its photo products department.

Bell & Howell will be responsible for all merchandising, package design, advertising, distribution and promotion.

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Lemongrass and Formosan citronella were reported to be weakening at source though they both remain firm on the spot market. Sandalwood continues very tight with sales reported to be high considering the extremely high price. Caraway advanced 50 cents per pound, cedarwood advanced 15 cents per pound and rosemary advanced 13 cents per pound. Mexican and Bourbon vanilla beans remained substantially the same as did Lampong and Malabar black pepper and Muntok white.

According to a report of the US Tariff Commission, domestic production of flavor and perfume materials last year amounted to 55 million pounds. This was 10 percent more than the 1959 production of 50 million pounds.

Sales in 1960 amounted to 47 million pounds, which was valued at $60 million, compared with 45 million pounds, valued at $57 million in 1959. (The commission says that these statistics are more than 95 percent complete. Complete figures will be given in the final report which will be issued later in the year).

Price Trends

Caraway, 50c per lb.
Cedarwood, 15c. per lb.
Rosemary, 13c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
143.80	143.79	143.80	145.51

Advanced

For Current Prices See Page 11

Essential Oils

Citronella — Formosan material is reported to be a little weaker at source.

Spot price continues to range between $1 and $1.20 per pound. Ceylon material continues to sell for $1 per pound.

Caraway—Dealers report that the price has advanced. From its previous price, $3.75 per pound, it has gone up to $4.25 per pound.

Cedarwood—The market is quite firm. Prices have advanced from $1 per pound to $1.15 per pound.

Clove Leaf—Material is said to be moving at a normal rate. Prices are unchanged.

Grapefruit — Dealers report that the market is weakening. The low of the range remains at $2.75 per pound.

Lemongrass—At source, the market is a little weaker. The new crop material is on its way to New York but only small quantities.

Dealers are reluctant to buy much material because of its relatively high price.

Pennyroyal—Imported material continues at $2.35 per pound although some dealers report that supplies are low. The new crop is not due here until August or September, it was said.

Some prices are as high as $3 per pound.

Rosemary—Spanish NF material has risen from 97 cents per pound to $1.10 per pound.

Sandalwood—The market continues extremely tight. Whatever wood is offered is snatched right up, a news source reported.

In spite of the high price of sandalwood it is said to be enjoying the normal volume of sales for this time of the year.

Producers of synthetic sandalwoods report that their sales are good, too.

The next major auction in Mysore will be in mid-summer. What the market does after that depends upon the quantity of wood that is put on the block.

The quantity of wood that is auctioned is decided by the government. All sandalwood is owned by the government and rigid controls are exercised over it.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—The Food & Drug Administration detained 49 bales of cassia at the port of New York for being filthy.

Pepper—Both Malabar and Lampong black dropped in price. From the previous price, 46½ cents per pound, they both dropped to 45½ cents per pound.

Muntok white remained at the previous price, 56 cents per pound.

Vanilla Beans—Dealers report some slight price fluctuations in the price of Bourbon and Mexican material. Responsible for the change is said to be the fact that all the old crop material has been sold.

Bourbon beans are now selling for prices ranging between $7 and $7.15 per pound; Mexican cut, $7.10 to $7.40 per pound; Mexican whole, $7.40 to $7.80 per pound.

The government over there has said that these minimum prices will remain in effect throughout the year. The government also says that contracts for new crop material, which are usually made in August, will not be made until all the present crop material has been sold.

These Malagasy government controls have met with disapproval of the dealers here in New York who would prefer a free market.

In a recent report to the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Ray Schlotterer, secretary of the Vanilla Bean Association of America, Inc., pointed out that the supply of vanilla beans is plentiful. He said that Madagascar and the neighboring islands produce 80 percent of all the vanilla grown today.

He said that a consideration was that if there would be another world conflict, would the source of supply be cut off? The association's agronomy committee recently tried to interest various Central American countries in producing vanilla beans.

Mr. Schlotterer said that the Malagasy 1960 crop was estimated at approximately 700 tons. Commoros produced 65 tons; Reunion, 40 tons; Java, 25 tons; Mexico and other countries, 70 tons. The approximate total is 915 and if Tahiti's production is added, the total is approximately 1,000 tons.

He reminded the members that a few years ago Madagascar destroyed 600 tons of beans because no market could be found for them. Then he said, "Gentlemen, let's be realistic. If we cannot consume all the vanilla available, what is the sense of spending money to look for additional sources of supply?"

U.S. Production of Flavor and Perfume Materials: 1960

The following figures are for the benzenoid and naphthalenoid group. Figures for the terpenoid, heterocyclic and alicyclic group will appear in a later issue. Information is compiled by the Chemical Division, United States Tariff Commission. Figures are in terms of pounds and dollars.

	Production	Sales	
		Quantity	Value
Anethol	734,000	—	—
p-Anisaldehyde	662,000	513,000	$784,000
Benzophenone	320,000	280,000	284,000
Benzyl acetate	1,130,000	978,000	504,000
Benzyl alcohol	1,115,000	983,000	457,000
Benzyl benzoate	187,000	179,000	106,000
Benzyl cinnamate	3,000	3,000	10,000
Benzyl propionate	17,000	14,000	17,000
Benzyl salicylate	84,000	90,000	118,000
Cinnamaldehyde	564,000	503,000	251,000
Eugenol	222,000	208,000	371,000
Isoeugenol	90,000	72,000	231,000
Isopentyl salicylate	343,000	334,000	199,000
Methyl anthranilate	76,000	66,000	139,000
Methyl salicylate	3,408,000	3,134,000	1,768,000
Phenethyl acetate	69,000	58,000	64,000

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Coating Materials

Sales of paint, varnish and lacquer in March hit $146.6 million, regaining some of the ground lost in the first two months of the year. Paint sales were 26 percent higher than the total reported for February, the Census Bureau reports. Production in March was also higher, up 21 percent and totaled 45.1 million gallons. When compared to the record-levels in 1960, Census notes that sales and output in March were approximately the same as last year.

With the exception of split schedules in antimony oxide, prime pigments are reported unchanged in price and supply situation. Antimony oxide listings are being offered at two prices, two companies doing business at 26½ cents while the rest of the trade is at 30 cents.

Casein moved a notch higher for the week. Firming in quotations for casein is seen related to the tightening in supplies. French casein is not being offered, while earliest delivery on Polish casein is scheduled for July. Key to the market in the next few months will probably be Argentine casein.

Plasticizers in May moved at good levels, sources report, but shipments during the summer months are not expected to maintain the pace set this month. With the easing in supplies seen by some in the trade, esters might be in for another price cut.

One price change is scheduled to take place this week. As reported earlier, nitrocellulose listings will be boosted 1 cent a pound on Thursday (June 1). Furniture coating operations are reported to be taking their share in cellulose output. Market for nitrocellulose is expected to remain at this level for the next quarter.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None
Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
104.69	104.69	104.55	103.14

For Current Prices See Page 11

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Two companies continue to offer antimony oxide on the basis of 26½c. a pound for car lot quantities. The rest of the trade is reported at the 30c. level. Rumors to the effect that a third company reverted to the old price proved to be false upon investigation.

While some companies report that they have suffered no loss of business at the higher price, at least one company reports that it lost some business by refusing to budge from the 30c. quotation. However, the company adds that despite the loss in orders, it cannot offer the oxide at the lower price.

Supplies of the oxide and ore are reported to be basically unchanged in the last few weeks. Trade sources report that they encounter no difficulty in obtaining antimony, although some companies are paying a premium for it. Demand for the oxide is reported to be about normal. The usual factors such as paints and plastics, are taking a good share of domestic production.

Cadmium Pigments—Business is reported firm at the newly established levels. Some increase in sales were noted before the 3c. to 7c. a pound price boost went into effect. Supplies of the cadmium pigments are reported ample.

Lacquer Materials

Nitrocellulose—The 1c. a pound increase announced several weeks ago by one leading producer goes into effect on Thursday (June 1). This will mark the first price increase on nitrocellulose listings in over three years. Rising costs in production and labor in that period make the increase necessary, the producer reports.

Demand is reported to be moving large quantities of nitrocellulose to many industrial sources, particularly into furniture coatings, its major end-use. The outlook for nitrocellulose is favorable. Improvement in sales in the next quarter is expected.

Plasticizers—While sales in May did not set any records, they did top those in April, producers report. The oxo-alchohol induced price cuts that took some producers by surprise a few weeks ago, may not mark the last of price cuts in the next few quarters. May's sales were reported at good levels, but the outlook for the summer months are not promising, sources note. Should sales of the plasticizers decrease as supplies become more ample, then further price cuts would appear likely, some in the trade believe.

Production of the esters in March were boosted by healthy margins, the Tariff Commission reports. Output of dibutyl phthalate was up about 600,000 pounds in March. Total output was placed at 1,713,-171 pounds, as against 1,117,821 pounds in the previous month.

Production of the dioctyl phthalates (di-n-octyl, di-isooctyl, di(2-ethylhexyl phthalates and mixtures) shot up to 13,-556,905 pounds in March, an increase of nearly 3,000,000 pounds over the previous month.

Tricresyl phosphate output went from 1,561,814 pounds in February to 2,945,357 pounds in March, the Tariff Commission reports.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Listings for Argentine casein continued to climb. Latest prices were in the range of 18½c. a pound. Demand while improved is not felt to be the key factor in the market. Suppliers of casein are reported to be dwindling. French casein is not being offered, with only July shipments of Polish casein available. This would place the bulk of the business on Argentine. And there, too, supplies are not felt to be ample.

Pine Gum — Highlights of the naval stores crop year ending March 31, 1961 includes tight rosin supplies and sharply higher prices, lower level of domestic consumption and exports with some increase in carryover from the extremely low level of a year earlier, US Department of Agriculture reports.

The long-time decline in the gum industry was halted during the year with production up about 11 percent. Total exports of turpentine were the largest since 1956. While industrial consumption of turpentine was down from the preceding year, the domestic disappearance was only one percent below a year ago.

Gum turpentine production during the period 1960-61, at 118,950 barrels, was larger than for the previous season for the first time in over a decade. After establishing successive lows for several years, production was up 11 percent from a year earlier.

Steam distilled output of 162,880 barrels for the season was down seven percent from the previous crop year and was at the lowest level since 1945. Steam distilled production held at around the 200,000 barrel level from 1947 through 1955 with a record output of 237,080 barrels in 1950. Except for a slight upturn in 1959, production has decreased each year since 1954.

Coatings Shipments Output: March

	Factory Shipments in Dollars		Reported Production in Gallons	
	March	February	March	February
Trade Products, total.....	$87,500,000	$65,700,000	30,100,000	23,800,000
Paints and Varnishes	85,400,000	63,900,000	29,600,000	23,400,000
Lacquer	1,800,000	2,000,000	400,000	500,000
Industrial Finishes, total...	59,100,000	50,300,000	24,600,000	21,300,000
Paints and Varnishes	37,500,000	38,900,000	15,800,000	16,300,000
Lacquer	14,900,000	12,800,000	6,300,000	5,500,000
Overall Total	146,600,000	116,000,000	54,700,000	45,100,000

Total Sales—Jan.-Mar. $388,100,000.

OPD Reports From Europe

US Chemical Eyes on Geneva Today

—Continued from page 7

Common Market, and smaller countries are challenging the basic legality of the external tariff under the GATT treaty.

Sweden, meanwhile, has come up with a scheme calling for the creation of a united market for all Europe through the machinery of GATT. The plan is designed to promote the maximum of free trade in Europe without compromising the political neutrality of Sweden.

Basic to the Swedish proposal is the idea that tariffs in Europe initially should be brought down to the US level. Low tariff countries, such as Sweden, at a later stage would then be willing to raise their tariffs.

This would be followed by 20 percent cuts, on top of the presently proposed 20 percent reductions, by the Common Market, Britain and the United States.

Figuring prominently in the decision to move on to the general tariff-cutting talks before the Common Market difficulties are resolved is European awareness of the American political situation.

It is widely appreciated that congressional approval for the GATT talks on the US side expires June 30, 1962. This approval permits negotiation of cuts up to 20 percent spread over five years.

Conclusion of Talks by Fall a Must

The Geneva negotiators know that the discussions must be concluded in the fall, at the latest, to allow the administration time to maneuver the necessary legislation through congress.

If this fails, then the whole process must start all over again with congressional approval for starting negotiations.

Part of the difficulty over the Common Market tariff at Geneva is the fact that the trade situation in Europe is very much in flux, and nations want to take no step which will compromise their future general talks between the Common Market and the European Free Trade Association, led by Britain.

The feeling is spreading in Europe, apparently based on well-founded sources, that Britain has definitely decided to take the plunge into the Common Market and is now only seeking the lowest entry price, the best deal for its EFTA associates and a minimum of domestic political complications.

In fact, Sweden's proposal for a united European market operating under GATT is believed to be motivated chiefly by the fear that Britain's swing toward Common Market membership is beginning to move too swiftly.

Sweden won't join because of neutrality, though Denmark has said it will follow Britain into the Common Market. Sweden is for continuance of EFTA outside the Common Market.

Entry into Common Market Seen

In London, political commentators maintain that the recent Parliament debates on the Common Market, marked even more than usually by vagueness and apparent back-tracking, conceal the fact that Prime Minister MacMillan has decided to take Britain into the European trade unit and is mending his home political fences while dickering with the French.

British experts maintain France is anxious to keep the UK out of the Common Market in order to preserve Gen. de Gaulle's ideas of the "grandeur" of France. French experts, for their part, say the British aren't serious about joining at all.

It's agreed that Gen. de Gaulle could not black-ball a straight-forward British application without killing his all-important relationship with Chancellor Adenauer's West Germany.

This background clearly hasn't helped the tariff negotiators at Geneva. It is possible that there may be some light breaking on the problems of tropical agricultural products from states outside Europe associated through present or former colonial ties with Common Market members.

President Kennedy's suggestion to separate African states from their European associates, primarily Britain and France, with compensation from international funds for their trade losses could clear some of the air on this point.

Socony Joins UK's Plastics Crowd; Others Fret

—Continued from page 3

fighting a continuing profit squeeze, obviously aren't happy at the prospect.

Socony Mobil's decision to enter the field by buying a large consuming firm, thus assuring a captive market, is viewed as proof of the current competitiveness of the UK plastics and petrochemicals business. In the past, Kleeman is believed to have taken most of its raw materials from Shell Chemical Company.

But Socony Mobil's petrochemical potential in Europe is much more extensive than Britain and Italy. It also has refineries in France, Germany and Austria, none of which so far are associated with petrochemical production. And it is building a refinery on the Mediterranean coast of Turkey.

In America, Mobil Chemical Company, formed about a year ago to expand Socony Mobil's chemical interests, is now building its first major plant, a high-purity ethylene plant at Beaumont, Tex.

The major international oil firms—the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), British Petroleum Company and Cie Francaise de Petroles—have been pushing European petrochemical production for a decade.

Caltex, overseas joint venture of Standard Oil Company of California and Texaco, Inc., has been expanding its operations, and recently agreed to put up a refinery near Frankfurt in Germany which will supply petrochemical raw materials to Farbwerke Hoechst AG.

Beginning late in both America and Europe, Mobil's petrochemical future may put considerable strain on the growth potential and profits of the industry.

The Socony Mobil bid for Kleeman was just a shade above the market trading price of Kleeman before the announcement. The management, headed by Derrick Kleeman, and directors controlling 42 percent of the stock (most of it in the Kleeman family) will accept the bid.

Take-over Bid Should Go Through

Barring a turndown by the Treasury of the United Kingdom, whose approval is needed for the deal to go through, Socony Mobil's take-over bid should prove successful.

Kleeman, which operates in the UK and several countries overseas, last year did about $10.5 million worth of business. It made over $1.5 million in profits. Both these figures are about three times the results three years earlier.

At one time, the company was heavily committed to plastics finished products, supplying about half the plastic toys sold in British Woolworth stores.

But, in 1956, the company changed direction, got out of the finished products business and concentrated on supplying plastics raw materials. One of its major products has been styrene, which has been under considerable price pressure in Britain.

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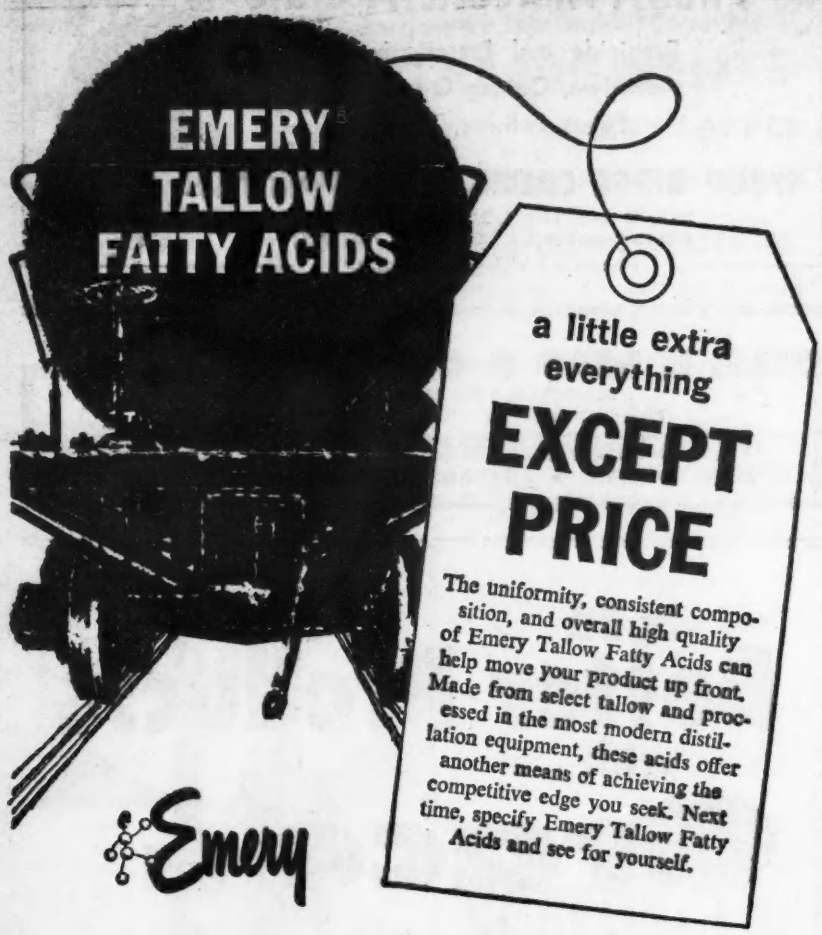
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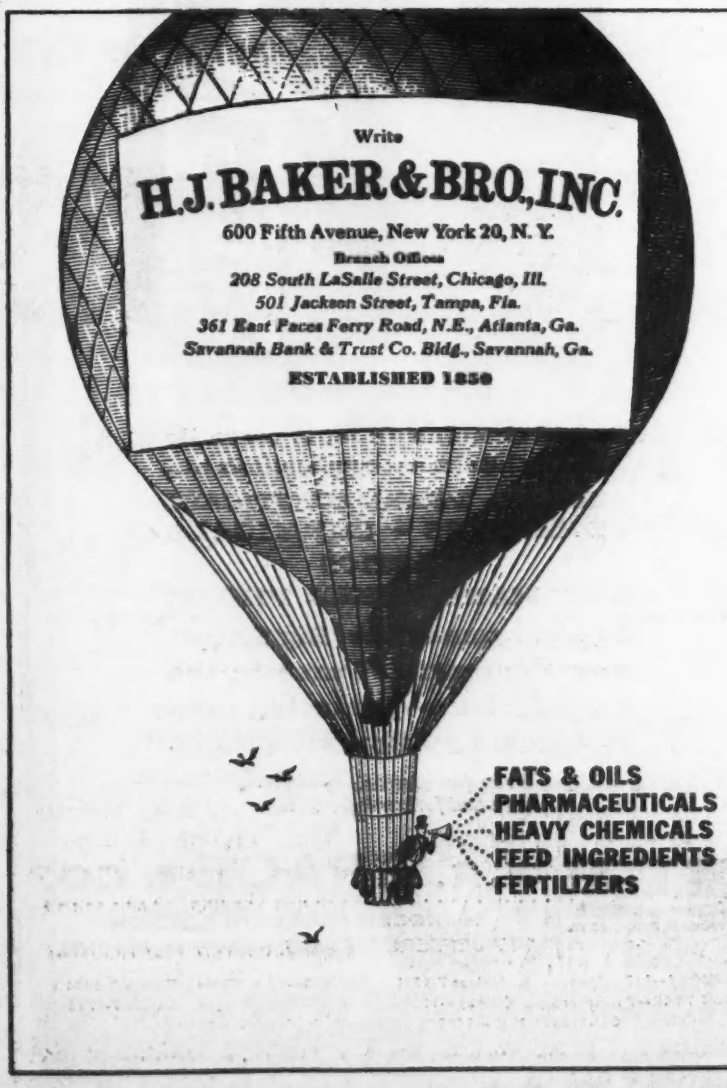

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Weakness in futures was reflected in cash oil and cottonseed and soybean oils declined fractionally last week. Peanut oil was also weaker and dropped ¼ cent while corn advanced ¼ cent. Crude coconut oil was quiet and slightly lower for prompt shipment. Tallow and greases were easier and all grades dropped ⅛ to ¼ cent due to slow demand and increased offerings. Tung oil was further unsettled by quiet demand and cheaper government oil which was moved at ½ cent per pound less than previous sales. Safflower oil was scarcer and advanced about 1 cent per pound. Other industrial oils were in spotty demand, while deliveries against contracts were in good request.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Demand was spotty. No. 1 Brazilian was offered at 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	2,862,000
Previous week	.....	1,306,000
Corresponding week, 1960	.....	1,136,000
Total this year	.....	34,730,000
Corresponding period, 1960	1,934,700	37,736,000

Coconut—GSA sold about 9.5 million pounds of coconut oil from the government stockpile to Procter & Gamble at prices ranging from 10.86c. to 11.96c. per pound, depending upon location last week. Bid of 11.53c. was also accepted from Corn Products Co. for 921,600 pounds of coconut oil. Bids of 10.62c. were rejected for 3 million pounds. Market was lower with crude sales at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, prompt shipment and 13c. was asked, tankcars, f.o.b. New York.

Corn—Market was firmer with crude sales at 17½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined salad was held at 21.23c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Futures were unsettled and lower with soybean futures last week. Prices declined fractionally due to moderate liquidation. Trading was fairly active, chiefly professional. May tenders increased 50 contracts to 92 and taken by trade interests. Refined salad was lower at 17⅝c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, May 26, follow:

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per Pound		
July	1,220	15.49	15.03	15.14S
Sept.	173	14.78	14.47	14.48S
Oct.	73	14.12	13.88	13.90@13.92
Dec.	108	13.96	13.68	13.72S
March	16	13.90	13.76	13.77@13.82
May	27	13.90	13.78	13.80S

Total sales and switches, 1,617 contracts.

Crude cottonseed oil declined to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, Southeast; 13½c. Valley and 13⅜c., Waco.

Disappearance of refined cottonseed oil in April totaled 2,339 tankcars against 2,764 (revised) in March and 2,389, April last year. Total for this season (August through April) amounted to 22,401 tankcars compared with 21,150, a year ago. Visible supply was estimated at 10,617 tankcars end of April against 11,257, April last year.

Peanut—Crude was lower. Tankcars were sold at 15c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil declined to 18¼c., tankcars, New York basis.

Safflower—Improved business stiffened this market. Smaller stocks were boosted about 1c. per pound. Tankcars were higher at 17¼c., f.o.b. Atlantic coast and drums ranged from 19¼c. to 19¾c., depending upon quantity.

Soybean—Weakness in soybean futures was reflected in the oil. Crude declined to 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, unrestricted, May shipment. Refined salad were lower at 14.80c., tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Consumption of crude soybean oil in April was indicated at 5,512 tankcars compared with 5,237 (revised) in March and 6,233, in April last year. Total for October—April amounted to 40,736 tankcars against 40,317 a year ago. Visible supply at the end of April was estimated at 23,334 tankcars against 15,328 in April last year.

Tung—CCC sold 1,800,000 pounds of government owned tung oil at prices ranging from 25½c., 25¼c. and 25c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Marrero, La., respectively, last week for unrestricted use. The agency will offer 600,000 pounds, May 31.

Market was further unsettled by the lower cost of government owned oil, which was sold down to 25c. in bulk, ½c. below previous week. Demand for imported oil continued inactive and the market was nominal, ranging from 25c. to 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, according to seller.

Price Trends

Advanced

Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Safflower oil, 17/20c. per lb.

Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, Ceara, crude, 1c. per lb.
Parnahyba, crude, 1c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ¼c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Lard, cash, ⅝c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb.
Inedible, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¼c. to ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
112.70	113.18	114.14	111.93

For Current Prices See Page 11

Miscellaneous

Cocoa Butter—This market was lower Prices ranged from 54c. to 59c. per pound, spot, according to quantity.

Copra—Shipments were lower at $157.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, prompt.

Flaxseed—Minor flurry of activity developed in this market ahead of 3c. decline to $3.12 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minneapolis. Offerings quickly dwindled at the lower level and trading ground to a halt.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was easier, off 1/8c. Trading was moderate at the decline. Choice white ranged from 8¼c. to 8⅜c. per pound, tankers, delivered and yellow ranged from 7¼c. to 7⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Market was easy and fractionally lower. Cash lard was quoted at 10⅝c., drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Slow demand weakened this market. Prices declined ⅛c. for all grades. Export business was extremely quiet, resulting in liberal offerings. Bleachable fancy was quoted at 7¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 7½c.; special, 7⅜c.; guaranteed fancy, 8⅛c. and No. 1, 7⅜c., same basis. Guaranteed fancy, was nominal at 8¼c. to 8⅜c., bulk, f.o.b. steamer and 1c. more for drums, f.a.s.

Cake and Meal

Linseed Meal—Only slightly better demand developed after prices declined $1 a ton. Formula feed trade held purchases to actual needs. Extracted meal, 34 percent protein, Minneapolis, was lower at $54 a ton carlots for prompt delivery. Old process meal, 32 percent was down $1 for nearby at $59.50 for May-first half June.

Soybean Meal—Stronger tone developed in this market and most of early losses were recovered. Unrestricted meal displayed greatest stability, down $1. Meal 44 percent protein, was quoted at $69.50 44 percent protein, was quoted at $69 delivery.

Waxes, Vegetables

Consumer demand for vegetable waxes continued hand to mouth last week.

Carnauba, fatty grades were easier. No. 3 Ceara crude was available at 1c. lower, ranging from 58c. to 60c. per pound, spot as to quantity and Parnahyba, 60c. to 62c., same basis. Yellows were unchanged and fairly steady.

Chemical Lawyers Watching Promoters

—Continued from page 4

retailer, a detail man would receive an order for transmittal to a wholesaler.

Justice Black, who wrote the opinion of the majority, agreed with the trial court and the New Jersey Supreme Court that "to hold under facts recited that plaintiff (Lilly) is not doing business in New Jersey is to completely ignore reality."

Justice Black noted that the eighteen detail men engaged in work related directly to the intrastate aspects of the sale of Lilly's products by traveling throughout the state promiting sales of Lilly's products, not to the wholesalers, but to the physicians, hospitals and retailers who buy from the wholesalers.

The court likened the case to an earlier one—Cheney Brothers Company v. Massachusetts—in which the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., conducted business in Massachusetts in a manner similar to Lilly in that it sold only to wholesalers who in turn sold to retailers.

Northwestern employed a force of salesmen to promote sale of its flour by soliciting orders from retailers and turning them over to the nearest wholesaler. The court held this to be a domestic business.

Detail Men Don't Solicit

Justice Black pointed out that Lilly attempts to distinguish the holding in the Cheney case on the ground that Lilly's detailmen are not engaged in a systematic solicitation of orders from the retailers.

"It is true," Justice Black said, "that the record in the Cheney case shows a more regular solicitation of orders than does the record here.

"But that difference is not enough to distinguish the cases, For the record shows that Lilly here, no less than Northwestern there, engages in a 'domestic business—inducing,' as the court said of Northwestern, 'one local merchant to buy a particular class of goods from another.'

"The fact that the business of 'inducing' intrastate sales, as engaged in by Lilly, is primarily a promotional and service business which does not include a systematic solicitation of orders goes only to the nature of the intrastate business Lilly is carrying on, not to the question of whether it is carrying on an intrastate business."

The net result of the decision to Lilly and other firms with similar operations is that if they expect the state courts to enforce their contracts they must, where the law requires, become registrants or be licensed by the state.

But once a company so registers or becomes licensed, according to lawyers, it runs the risk of becoming subject to the state taxes and other requirements.

Lines of Decisions 'Blended'

Justice Douglas inferred as much in his dissenting opinion, where he said that the majority opinion blends three distinct lines of decisions, which until now have been considered separate—past decisions concerning the power of a state (1) to tax an interstate enterprise, (2) to subject it to local suits and (3) to license it.

He said that what the Lilly employees do in New Jersey is certainly no more than what a "drummer" for an interstate house does.

"In this case, appellant's (Lilly) employees within the state were engaged solely in the 'drumming up' of appellant's interstate trade," he said. "They did this, not by direct solicitation of the interstate buyers, but by contracts with the customers of the buyers.

"Such activities were said to be 'exclusively in furtherance of interstate commerce' only two years ago in Northwestern Cement Company v. Minnesota. Yet today the court finds these activities to be separable from appellant's interstate business; appellant is 'inducing' sales, not 'soliciting' them. It is not a distinction I can accept."

Justice Douglas, in noting the reliance placed by the majority on the Cheney Brothers case, added:

"There the entire activity of the foreign corporation's activities in the state was the direct solicitation of orders for local wholesalers.

"Here the dominant activity is nothing more than advertising and public relations. These are the minimum activities in which every 'drummer' for an out-of-state concern engages.

"To hold that New Jersey can license petitioner in this case is to repudiate the whole line of 'drummer' cases."

Justice Douglas was joined in his dissent by Justices Frankfurter, Whittaker and Stewart. Concurring with Justice Black for the majority were Chief Justice Warren, Justices Harlan, Brennan and Clark.

GAF Introduces First Of New Vinyl Resin Series

General Aniline & Film Corporation is releasing the first of a series of vinyl ether polymers and copolymers, to be sold under the newly-established tradename "Gantrez," through the commercial development department of its chemical group.

The new series is an extension of the company's family of high-pressure acetylene-derived chemicals.

The first entrant, "Gantrez AN" is described as a water-soluble copolymer of methyl vinyl ether and maleic anhydride. It is said to be useful in a variety of applications, including adhesives, coatings, textiles, soaps, papers, latices, cosmetics, oil production and other industrial outlets.

Petroleum and Gas

—Continued from page 5

lion pounds in 1959. The output of xylene in 1960 amounted to 1,976 million pounds, compared with the 1,683 million pounds reported for 1959.

The output of aliphatic hydrocarbons amounted to 18,559 million pounds in 1960, compared with 17,672 million pounds reported for 1959; sales were 12,217 million pounds, valued at $493 million, in 1960, compared with 11,685 million pounds, valued at $450 million, in 1959.

Production of ethylene was 5,448 million pounds in 1960, compared with 5,099 million pounds in 1959. The output of propane amounted to 2,937 million pounds in 1960, compared with 2,972 million pounds in 1959; that of propylene was 2,477 million pounds in 1960, compared with 2,153 million pounds in 1959.

Production of butadiene was 1,883 million pounds in 1960, compared with 1,816 million pounds in 1959. Production in 1960 of butadiene, one of the principal ingredients of the S-type synthetic rubber, was the largest on record.

Richardson Is Expanding In Surface-Active Agents

Continuing its expansion in the chemical field, Richardson Company, Melrose Park, Ill., a manufacturer of molded plastic products, has acquired Krystal Chemical Company, Chicago. Krystal, a producer of surface-active agents, was acquired for cash.

Richardson moved into the chemical field in 1959 with acquisition of Plastics Corporation of America, Stamford, Conn. It subsequently bought up Treplow Chemical Company, Paterson, N. J.

Petrochemical Plant Weighed

Shell Italiana, a part of the Royal Dutch-Shell empire, is reported to be considering construction of an important petrochemical plant at Rho, near Milan, Italy. The unit would produce 100,000 tons of chemicals yearly using raw materials from the Shell refinery at the same site. Detergent chemicals are believed to be a major part of the initial planned output.

Diamond Has Hopes

—Continued from page 7

adhesives, with a growth pattern of about 20 percent a year. Sales last year were reported at $6.1 million, compared with $5.1 million in 1959 and $2.2 million in 1955.

With stockholder approval, Diamond plans to issue 500,000 shares of preferred stock of no par value in place of the 250,000 shares of $100 convertible stock now outstanding. The new stock would be used to acquire both companies.

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Fertilizer: Move to End Discounts Met by July 1 Price Hikes on Urea

In what it hopes is a precedent-making decision, one producer last week quietly made it known that it will maintain current listings on nitrogenous fertilizers for the remainder of the calendar year — and another went it one better, raising urea prices as of July 1, $2 to $3 a ton (see separate story on page 4). The first move is calculated to eliminate the practice of offering discounts on nitrogen during the off-season. Discounts of several dollars a ton are traditionally given to buyers of nitrogen solutions, ammonia, ammonium nitrate and urea each year.

The producer's decision is based on the contention that discounts are ineffective in spreading out demand over the fertilizer year. According to the producer, customers place their orders at the end of a discount period.

As a result, producers are faced with periods of sustained shipping rates followed by months of inactivity. Plants must be kept operating throughout the year and the cost of a twelve-month operating pattern does not permit discounts, the producer reports.

Another irksome factor in discounting is its softening effect on listings during peak-use periods. Dealers, the producer finds, buy nitrogen during the off-season and re-sell it during the height of the season with a normal mark-up. Competitors lacking that foresight are often forced to lower their prices with a rash of price cuts resulting.

Contacted by OPD last week, several trade sources commented that they are unconvinced that discounts do not help to encourage nitrogen sales during the off-season.

It was observed that should the current listings hold, sulfate of ammonia would be competitive in price with nitrogen solutions. One source sees more business for sulfate of ammonia on the basis of nondiscounted nitrogen solutions.

As an indication that all suppliers do not go along with this are the increases of $2 to $3 that will go into effect on July 1 on one line of urea. The boosts by this maker are also accompanied by the abandonment of an f.o.b. price in favor of a delivered basis.

The majority are non-committal, some claiming to be disinterested, and one is frankly skeptical that the new policy will hold.

Digging back in OPD files (OPD, 6/9/58) one finds that a similar attempt to end discounting on nitrogenous fertilizers for the fertilizer year 1958-59 failed to stand up more than two weeks. Chances appear to be much better this time.

Animal and Plant Foods

With the weather currently showing signs of holding long enough for farmers to make fertilizer applications, the next problem that producers may be faced with is a freight car shortage. The reductions in fertilizer shipments this Spring are expected to cause farmers to rush fertilizer applications to make up for the time lost during the wet Spring. This is expected to put a real pinch on tank and box cars as producers make shipments. Sources say that it is difficult to tell just how much of an affect this will have on sales in the remainder of the season.

Bids for agricultural chemicals are invited by the governments of Iran and Ceylon. Iran is seeking bids on 6,500 tons of various chemical fertilizers until June 27, reports the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

Included in the tender are 3,500 tons of superphosphate; 1,500 metric tons of urea; 500 metric tons of potassium sulfate and 1,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers.

Bids should be presented to the Iranian Sugar Factories Corporation, Teheran.

The government of Ceylon is inviting bids for the supply of chemical herbicides. Slated for the Department of Agriculture at Peradeniya, the tender includes 200,000 pounds of emulsifiable pentachlorophenol and 2,000 pounds of 2,4-D.

Bids should reach the Chairman, Tender Board, Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power, Galle Face Secretariat, P.O. Box 500, Colombo 1, Ceylon, by July 5. Copies of the invitation are available from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Washington.

Ammonium Nitrate—Shipments of ammonium nitrate are about on a par with other fertilizer materials at this time. Supplies are reported to be in good balance with a high rate of sales anticipated as the weather improves.

The explosive characteristics of ammonium nitrate have long been known but according to the American Institute of Chemical Engineers the fertilizer is being used as a blasting mixture that pound for pound is reported to be as effective as dynamite.

The new blasting technique utilizes ammonium nitrate mixed with fuel oil. One company using the mixture reports that it is saving $250,000 a year in its mining operations. A new mine currently in the planning stage will also make use of the new technique, the company adds.

Ammonium Sulfate—As with all the other fertilizers, demand for the sulfate is inhibited by the weather that has reduced fertilizer applications. Supplies at the start of the season were expected to be the only sore spot in the market. Now a slight surplus in ammonium sulfate is reported in some areas. Shipments should pick up as the weather improves.

Animal Proteins—Fishmeal listings held to their new high of $115 per ton despite some irregular movements in the related feedstuffs market. New strength in the fishmeal demand is related to declining supplies and increased use by formula feed mixers.

Feed markets for the week were reported to be generally routine with sales volume about average for the month. Soybean listings are reported to be secure at their higher prices which should provide a solid base for future fishmeal prices.

Urea—Prices will be boosted $2 to $3 a ton effective July 1 by one producer. In addition urea will be quoted on a delivered basis. This would make fertilizer grade urea $98 a ton (bags) and $92 (bulk); feed grade, $103 (bags) and $99 (bulk). Industrial grade will go up $3 to $110.50 a ton.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	May 27, 1960
111.70	117.70	111.70	109.97

For Current Prices See Page 11

Superphosphate & Other Phosphatic Fertilizer Production

Following are data compiled by the Bureau of Census indicating superphosphates and other phosphatic fertilizer produced and shipped in the United States, July, 1960 through March, 1961. Included are percentage changes. All material is 100 percent P_2O_5 in short tons.

	1960-61 Season In short tons 100 Percent P_2O_5		1960-61 Season Percentage change from 1959-60	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
Normal and enriched	809,686	483,024	—10	—
Concentrated	773,088	696,003	+13	+ 6
Other phosphate fertilizer	294,136	270,772	+11	+13
Total	1,976,910	1,449,799	+ 1	+ 5

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2—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18"x28", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 SS.
1—Bird 40" x 60" solid bowl continuous, 316 SS, UNUSED.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Fletcher 48" Suspended 316 S.S. Perforated Basket.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—Pfaudler 125 gal. 304 SS jacketed agitated Reactor, 150# int., 125# jacket.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
2—Pfaudler 850 and 650 gal. Steel jacketed agitated Reactors.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
1—500 gal. S.S. Mixing Tank with nickel coils.
1—2,000 gal. horizontal 304 S.S. tank 5' x 12'.
1—2,500 gal. vertical 304 SS Tank, 8' x 7'.
2—2700 gal. 316 SS vertical agitated Tanks with coils.
1—4200 gal. 316 SS verticals Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—5500 gal. 316 SS clad pressure Tanks, 250 psi.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—10,000 gal. rubber lined Tank, 10' x 17'6".
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—#5 Sweetland Filter 304 S.S. 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 4' dia. monel, horizontal Filter.
1—Oliver 5' x 6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 SS pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 3' x 1' 316 SS Rotary vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf with 17—60" x 80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum Dryer.
2—Devine 4'x9', single drum, atmospheric.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Stokes 4' x 20', 304 SS, Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5'x25', 6'x30', 6'x50'.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Louisville 4-1/2' x 25' Inconel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
1—Stokes Model 38-A Tray Dryer with 16—36" x 36" SS shelves.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
2—Wyssmont Dryers, 304 SS, 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 SS Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Dispersal Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
2—Baker Perkins 150 and 100 gal. jacketed double arm sigma blades.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—2' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer, 304 SS.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer, 7-1/2 HP motor.
1—Patterson Kelly 150 cu. ft. Twin Shell Blender.
1—Patterson 80 cu. ft. conical Blender, 304 SS.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 micron, 15 HP.
1—Thropp 6" x 12" 2 Roll Mill, 7-1/2 HP motor.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 1 SH, 1S1 and Bantam.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, 1S1 and Bantam.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert Mill, 10 HP.
1—No. 1 Ball & Jewell Rotary Cutter.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
2—#842 Rotex Sifters 60" x 84" double deck.
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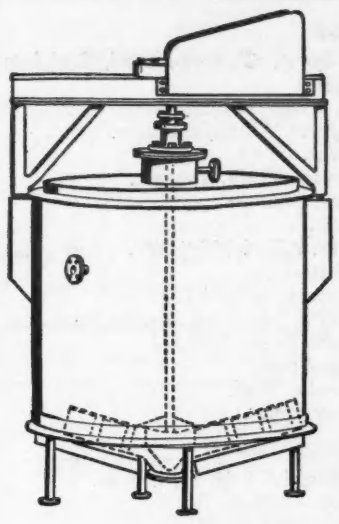

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Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer.
Sprout-Waldron 10,000# horiz. Spiral Mixer.
Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer.
Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer.
Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 10,000#.
Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM.
Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Colton 4½ T.
Stokes R single punch & RD1 rotary.
TANKS—Stainless, GL., Lined, Steel.
MISC. Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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107 9th St., Brooklyn 15, New York
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NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

STAINLESS STEEL

B&P 300 gal. 18DIM Sigma Blade Mixer.
Dopp 1000; 1700 gal. Reactors jkt., agit.
435 sq. ft. Single Effect Evaporator.
Goslin Birm. 36"x24" Rotary Vac. Filter.
Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator.
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Swenson 24"x20' Jacketed Crystallizers.
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Triplex 2¼"x4" Pumps 16 GPM @ 2000 PSI.
Centrifugal Pumps 1", 1½" & 2".

S.S. COLUMNS

78"x18' Bubblecap 14 tray, 50 PSI.
72"x30' Bubblecap 21 tray.
54"x30' Bubblecap 26 tray, 100 PSI.
48"x41' Bubblecap 40 tray, 100 PSI.
36"x20' Packed, 100 PSI.
30"x22' Packed, 75 PSI.
14"x18' Packed, 10 PSI.
12"x18' Packed, 100 PSI.

S.S. TANKS

4500 gal. 6'x25' dish/cone heads, 25 PSI.
4000 gal. 8'x12' dished heads, coiled.
4000 gal. 5'6"x24'6" dish/cone heads, coiled.
4000 gal. 7'6"x14' dished heads.
3500 gal. 8'x9' dished heads.
1500 gal. 6'x6'9" dished heads.
750 gal. 5'x5' plain and agitated.
500 gal. 4'x5' plain and agitated.
400 gal. 4'x4' plain and agitated.
300, 250, 150 & 100 gal.

MISCELLANEOUS

Sweco 48" Separator 3 SS Screens.
Pfaudler 500 gal. ELL glass lined Reactor.
Buflovak Vac. Drum Dryer, 6"x8" Drums.
Buflovak 6' Vacuum Crystallizers.
Nash Hytor Vacuum Pumps, #9, #4.
Copper Tanks 3500 gal. to 200 gal.
Condensers SS & Copper 2300 to 21 sq. ft.
Copper Bubblecap Columns 6' to 2' D.
Chlorimet #3 Cent. Pumps NEW.

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60 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17 MU 7-5280
Site Office, Pine Ave. & 47 St. BU 5-3644

EQUIPMENT
for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—1000 gal. SS jacketed reactor, 75 psi jacket with full vacuum.

2—Pfaudler Series R 5000 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors, complete with agitators and drives—NEW.

2—600 gal. SS jacketed autoclaves, complete with agitators and drives, 150 psi jacket.

2—Process Equipment SS 10,000 gal. storage tanks—NEW.

1—Titan SS Super Ejector.

1—Sharples SS Super-D-Canter, Model PN-14.

1—Sharples type 316 SS centrifuge, Model D-2.

1—Western States 40" type 316 SS suspended type centrifuge.

1—Fletcher 48" SS underdriven centrifuge, complete.

5—Tolhurst 40" and 30" rubber covered centrifuges.

1—Gemco SS jacketed conical rotary vacuum blender, 92 cu. ft.

1—AT&M 26" type 316 SS suspended type centrifuge, complete.

1—AT&M 48" SS suspended type centrifuge, complete.

1—J. H. Day SS 200 gal. double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer.

1—J. H. Day SS 5 gal. double arm sigma blade mixer.

1—J. H. Day 40 gal. pony mixer.

1—Hercules SS filter, 60 sq. ft.

1—Niagara SS filter, Model 510-28.

1—Oliver SS rotary filter, 3' x 4'.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" heresite covered filter press, 40 chambers.

1—Oliver SS rotary filter, 3' x 2'.

12—Sweetland #12 Filters with 72 SS leaves.

1—Vulcan Stainless steel bubble cap column, 4' x 25 plates.

1—Downington SS heat exchanger, 750 sq. ft.

4—Patterson SS condensers, 200 and 300 sq. ft.

2—Davis Engineering Carpenter 20 heat exchangers, 120 sq. ft.

20—Davis Engineering SS heat exchangers, 102, 119, 136, 166 sq. ft.—NEW.

2—Mikro Bantam pulverizers.

2—Mikro #3TH SS pulverizers, complete.

3—Pfaudler glass lined thimble type condensers, 9 and 14 sq. ft.

1—Link Belt steel roto louvre dryer, Model 502-20.

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UNION, NEW JERSEY Est. 1886 MUrdock 6-4900

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Conical Dry Mixer 192 cu. ft. vol.; 125 cu. ft. opr. vol., with 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor.
4—Werner & Pfleiderer 200 gal. jktd., sigma blade Shredders.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor.
1—30" Sperry Filter closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor, 2-drums balls. Like new.
1—Schutz-O'Neill Pulverizer 22", Style D.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill 5' x 22'.
1—Sparkler Filter 33-S-28, with Scavenger Plate, steam jacketed.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer.
1—250 gal. S.S. Kettle, nickel jacket, 100#.
1—Patterson Steam Jkt. Ball Mill 42" x 36" dia.
2—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers 6' x 25'.
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ¾ plate, with 2 pc. cover.
2—Vacuum Pumps, Gardner-Denver, 5" bore 4" stroke, with 7-½ H.P. motors.
1—#316 S.S. Reactor 265 gal. jkt.
2—Twin Screw Mixers 120 gal. jkt.
2—Aetna Water Stills 20 gph, new.

Large stock of new and used H.P. Boilers, Tanks, Pumps, Heat Exchangers, Freon Compressors, Stainless Steel & Brass Valves. Advise us as to your requirements.

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1—Kux #74 Tablet Press, top and bottom pressure, with 10 h.p. vari-drive.

1—Sperry 36" STEAM JACKETED 4 eye cast iron Filter Press, having 39 chambers making 2½" cake.

1—Thropp 18x50" Rubber Mill, floor level type, with reducer, 125 h.p. motor, brake, etc.

1—Black Rock Hydraulic Bale Cutter, 30" knife, Guillotine Type.

BILL WOLF, Inc.
2708 CAROL ROAD UNION, N. J.
MUrdock 6-6883

CHOICE EQUIPMENT

2—Sparkler 14" & 8" Stainless Steel Filters.
5—Hercules 16" & 8" Square Stainless Steel Filters.
5—Shriver #1 & #0 Diaphragm Pumps.
1—Homo Mixer #1H—1 H.P. XP Motor.
2—Lightnin Agitators 7½ HP 1200 rpm.
1—Charlotte ND20—S.S. Colloid Mill XP Motor—600 gph.
2—Worthite S.S. Pumps—8" x 6"; 3" x 2".
1—Stainless Steel 30 Gal. Autoclave 1000 psi w/Jacket & Agitator w/XP Motor.
2—Cyclotherm Package Boilers 18 & 30 H.P. —#2 Oil—Fully Automatic.
4—Stainless Vacuum Receivers 50 to 100 Gals. 250 psi.
5—Day Horizontal Spiral Blenders 400 & 2000# Cap.
1—Patterson 5' x 6' Jack. Ball Mill, 25 H.P.
1—N. J. Model 86MX Pony Labeler.
1—Resina Automatic Screw Capper Model Spec. 60 pm.—Yr. 1954.
5—Rotex Screens 20" x 38" to 60" x 84".
1—Kent High Speed 3 Roll Mill 13" x 32".
1—Devine Vac. Shelf Dryer, 10 shelves, 40" x 43".
1—Pfaudler 800 Gal. G.L. Jack. Tank w/Ag.
2—Day 40 Gallon Pony Mixers, M.D.

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WHEN YOU NEED IT!!

2—J. H. Day #9 jacketed sigma bladed double arm mixers.
1—Readco 50 gallon heavy duty jacketed double arm sigma bladed mixer.
3—Hersey dryers 6' x 23', 4' x 22', 1½' x 16'.
1—Bird stainless steel continuous centrifuge 18" x 28".
3—Alsop model SD8WR20 type 316 stainless steel portable filters with motors and pumps.
2—Mikro pulverizers models 3-TH, 2-TH.
3—Pfaudler glass lined jacketed and agitated reactors type P, 20 gallons.
1—190 cu. ft. stainless steel double spiral ribbon blender.
1—400 gallon stainless steel jacketed and agitated reactor.
2—Devine #28 vacuum shelf dryers.
1—Oliver stainless steel 3'x2' rotary vacuum filter.
5—Burrstone lined pebble mills 400 gallons, 250 gallons, 100 gallons, 50 gallons, 15 gallons.

Write or Phone Your Inquiries

chemical & process machinery corp.
52 Ninth St. Brooklyn 15, N.Y. HYacinth 9-7200

FILTER—NEW—Stainless, Niagara 48" vertical 512 sq. ft. w/stainless slurry tank.

GRANULATOR — NEW — Stainless Stokes oscillating w/motor.

VOTATOR—NEW—Stainless, lab. model 4 speed.

TABLET PRESSES—Stokes R, B2, DS 3, RD 4 all w/varidrives.

FEEDER/SCREENER — S/S Syntron 24" x72" tot. encl. w/rectifier.

MIXERS — Double arm, unused S/S 3 qt. Read—11 gal. Bramley—25 gal. Fishtail (10 HP)—110 gal. Day Imperial.

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Are you interested in European common market? Old established West German chemical and pigment producer owns large industrial tract on Rhine looking for American manufacturer with funds to match theirs in joint venture. OPD 228.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stainless Steel Reactor, 500 gal., High Pressure. Kalix Automatic Tube Filler and Closer, Stainless Steel. Stainless Steel Mixing Kettles, 150 and 300 gal. George Equipment Company, Fair Lawn, N.J. SW 7-3100.

For Sale: 3' x 15' Stokes jacketed stainless Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 67 sq. ft. Buflovac single effect Evaporator; three Buflovac Double Effect Evaporators 608-708-840 sq. ft.; (2) 2,000 gal. and 1,500 gal. Vertical S.S. tanks; 3,000-1,500-900 S.S. Vacuum Tanks with coils; New Baker-Perkins S.S. T316 Ko-Kneader, model UP-200-RM, jacketed. Best Equipment Co., 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois.

PLANTS OFFERED

Salt cake, presently small technical production from natural reserves of approximate minimum of 300,000 tons. Long term lease at nominal royalty. Located for some very substantial freight advantages for midwestern distribution. Sizable tax loss carry over in proportion to cost. Inadequate financing and internal situation reason for offering. D. D. Burns, 6660 Military Ave., Omaha, Nebraska.

1—Baker Perkins S.S., 2 arm. Jacketed, vacuum, hydraulic tilt—100 gal., 50 HP.

Stainless Steel Ball Mill.

2—AUTOCLAVES, jacketed, 5'x18', quick opening doors.

2—STORAGE TANKS — S.S. Clad, 11,000 gal.

1—S.S. Storage Tank, 5700 gal.

MACHINECRAFT CORP.
800 Wilson Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey
Mitchell 2-7634

ECH SPECIALS

Readco SS J'ktd. 6 qt. Lab Mixer, vac. cover
Day 75 gal. sigma arm Mixer, 7½ HP motor
Oliver 316 SS Filter 6' dia., 25 sq. ft. cap.
Pfaudler 1500 gal. Glass Tank, closed top
Blaw Knox SS 100 gal. Autocl, agtd. 1000 psi
Cavagnaro sig. arm 200 gal. SS mixer, 75 hp
Simpson 24" Lab. Mix Muller with ¾ mtr.
Patterson SS 5 cu. ft. Twin Blender, 3 HP
Ribbon Blenders, SS & Steel, NEW & USED
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SPECIALS

Column: 24" x 22', 316 stain. steel.
Filler: Arenco—for vial filling.
Pebble Mills: Abbe #3, #6 and others.
Dryer: American 24x48" dbl. drum.
Dryer: Bowen lab. spray, st. st.
Evaporator: Buflovak sgl. eff. st.st. 94 sq. ft.
Dryer: Porter 2 x 4' vac. drum, st. st.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 26" rubber, 2-speed.
Filter: Sweetland #3 st. st. lined.
Filter: Eimco, drum 16" x 12".
Kettles: Stainless steel 3 to 300 gal. cap.
Dryer: Proctor & Schwartz 6-tray st. st.
Pony Mixers: Day #0, #2 and #4.
Centrifugal: AT&M 60" st. st. perf.
Write us or call Seeley 8-1431
Send us a list of your idle machines.
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Wanted To Purchase—Modern Plant for processing Fine Chemicals 20,000-30,000 square feet, several acres land. New Jersey. OPD 241.

POSITIONS OFFERED

District Sales Manager: Exeprienced in marketing acetic and nitric acid, alcohols, glycols, plasticizers, solvents. Excellent salary, liberal benefits, profit sharing with rapidly expanding concern. Mercury Chemical Corporation, Metuchen, New Jersey.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Established active manufacturers' representative for Chicago and vicinity to sell perfume oils and chemicals to cosmetic, soap, household products and other manufacturers. A good opportunity to connect with a growing industry. Write OPD 240.

Potash Consumption

—Continued from page 7

pend largely on whether India can improve its foreign exchange position.

In this connection, the Canadian report notes that India has never attained full operation of its installed superphosphate capacity because of foreign exchange shortages which have limited imports of phosphate rock and sulfur.

Among current developments reported by the Canadian agency:

• A second government-owned nitrogenous fertilizer plant, located at Nangal in the Punjab, has just gone into trial operation. When operating at full capacity, it will produce 80,000 long tons of nitrogen a year in the form of calcium ammonium nitrate.

• Two further government-owned plants are under construtcion in Orissa and Neyveli in Madras and slated for completion by the end of 1962. Rourkela will have an annual capacity of 80,000 long tons of fixed nitrogen in the form of calcium ammonium nitrate, and Neyveli 70,000 long tons as urea.

Plans are reportedly well advanced for establishment of plants of roughly the same scale at Bombay and three other locations. Equipment for the Bombay venture is being financed by the US Development Loan Fund.

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SAN FRANCISCO (SUtter 1-5568) — Robert W. Walker Company, 57 Post Street, San Francisco

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Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls. l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Zircon (G) gran. bgs. c.l. works lb. .03¼- —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½- —
Zircon (G) milled bgs. c.l. works. lb. .04¼- —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜- —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04⅝- —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l. 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade, dms., works lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls or bgs. works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .48½- —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .51 - —
milled bgs. c.l., works lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½- —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½- —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .64 - —
bgs. smaller lots. works lb. .66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .65
Opacifier grade 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
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Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½- —

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ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE GEL—6 cns, E M Sergeant Pulp & Chemical Co, Hamburg
ALUMINUM PASTE—50 pails, Hamburg
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—250 cs, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—6 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—18 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
60 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
28 dms, Carbic Hoechst Corp, Rotterdam
30 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
2 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Liverpool
93 dms, Rotterdam
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ANISE SEED—57 bgs, Izmir
ANNATTO SEED—221 bgs, Dorf International, Ciudad Trujillo
ANTIMONY—4 cks, Watson Geach, Liverpool
ARABIC GUM—255 bgs, P A Dunkel, Port Sudan
600 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Port Sudan
300 bgs, Morningstar-Paisley Inc, Furt Sudan
50 bgs, Max Van Pels, Port Sudan
454 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Port Sudan
10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Port Sudan
BASIL LEAVES—30 bls, Wm E Martin & Sons, Marseille
BEESWAX—185 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Valparaiso
68 bgs, Koster Keunen, Casablanca
67 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Casablanca
200 bgs, Baldina & Co, Valparaiso
100 bgs, International Commodities Corp, Itajai
100 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Itajai
25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
46 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Cutuco
50 bgs, Izmir
127 bgs, Puerto Plata
BENZOIN GUM—15 cs, J Berlage, Antwerp
BLANC FIXE—1,400 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Bremerhaven
420 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BONE—500 bgs, Santos
BONE CHARCOAL—160 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Lisbon
BONEMEAL—200 dms, D Young, Antwerp
528 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rio de Janeiro
BRONZE POWDER—4 dms, Pietman Chemical Co, Hamburg
90 dms, Hamburg
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
600 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE—220 dms, Yokohama
CAMPHOR OIL—10 dms, Norda Ltd of Toronto, Keelung
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
CANANGA OIL—3 dms, J Manheimer, Penang
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
50 bgs, S Davis, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARNAUBA WAX—212 bgs, Frank B Ross, Natal
223 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Natal
56 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
12 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
CASEIN—3,000 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, F C Gerlach, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, National Casein Sales, Buenos Aires
235 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
1,000 bgs, Crawford Kish & Co, Gdynia
1,000 bgs, P A Dunkel, Gdynia
500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, J R Spellacy, Melbourne
1,617 bgs, Hamburg
CASSIA—449 bls, Ludwig Mueller, Rotterdam
534 bls, Magna Enterprises, Tandjong Priok
2,069 bls, Rotterdam
434 bls, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
300 tons, Salvador
481 tons, Recife
150 tons, Santos
CEDARWOOD OIL—34 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Mombasa
CELESTITE—2,266 tons, E I duPont de Nemours & Co, Avonmouth
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,200 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CHLORINATED RUBBER—400 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CINNAMON BARK—97 bgs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
CINNAMON OIL—14 dms, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
CINNAMON OIL—14 dms, L A Champon & CoR
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Delano Corp of America, Colombo
75 bls, Max Van Pels, Colombo
CLAY—1,000 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bremen
200 bgs, Transmares Corp, Rotterdam
CLAY, BALL—2,478 bgs, United Clay Mines Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, CHINA—1,344 bgs, Anglo American Clay Corp, Avonmouth
COBALT POWDER—50 dms, C Hardy, Havre
COCA LEAVES—291 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Matarani
COCONUT OIL—410 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
COCONUT SHELL CHARCOAL—1,200 bgs, Colombo
COD OIL—105 dms, Dyson Shipping Co, Keflavik
CODLIVER OIL—60 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Bergen
240 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Lisbon
COPAL GUM—67 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
CORIANDER SEED—341 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Piraeus
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
100 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Casablanca
400 bgs, Casablanca
CORN OIL—420 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CORN SILK—54 bls, Istanbul
m-CRESOL—5 dms, Riches Nelson, Hamburg
CRESYLIC ACID—92 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Yokohama
CYANURIC CHLORIDE—1,000 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Bremen
DAMMAR GUM—42 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
DEGRAS—27 dms, H J Meeter Co, Rotterdam
30 dms, G E Byford, Antwerp
133 dms, Silvey Shipping Co, Fremantle
53 dms, Malmstrom Chemical Corp, Fremantle
50 dms, Malmstrom Chemical Co, Liverpool
30 dms, Warner Schild, Genoa
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, S S Stafford Inc, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
DYES, COALTAR—16 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
30 dms, Sandoz Inc, Rotterdam
8 dms, General Dyestuff Co, Havre
19 dms, Toms River Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—450 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
EDIPAS-A—200 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Glasgow
ELEMI GUM—53 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Manila
132 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
312 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
ETHYL HEXANEDIOL—51 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
FISH LIVER OIL—5 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
GALL—8 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Melbourne
7 dms, George Uhe Co, Barranquilla
GELATIN—192 bbls, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
38 bbls, Coignet Chemical Co, Antwerp
200 bgs, King Shipping Co, Antwerp
80 dms, D H Burdett, Avonmouth
350 cks, Corbett & Co, Marseille
800 bgs, First National Boston, Hamburg
200 cks, Havre
GERANIUM OIL—3 cks, A Verley & Co, Cannes
GHATTI GUM—110 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bombay
GINGER—57 bgs, K H Landes & Co, Kingston
22 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
349 bgs, Freetown
GLUE—100 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—318 bgs, D J Ambrosio, Manchester
GLUTAMIC ACID HYDROCHLORIDE—10 dms, Rotterdam
GLYOXAL—80 dms, Dr. F Jonas, Marseille
GRAPEFRUIT OIL—1 bbl, H Marmorek & Son, Haifa
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Bremen
GUAR GUM—100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,359 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IODINE, CRUDE—176 kgs, Antony Gibbs & Co, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—24 bgs, Chemical Bank, Santos
IRON BLUE—14 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
IRON OXIDE—600 bgs, F D Davis Co, Avonmouth
1,323 bgs, Malaga
JAPAN WAX—110 bgs, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
KARAYA GUM—372 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
60 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
312 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
31 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
60 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
KELP—220 bgs, Meer Corp, Bergen
LACTOSE—60 dms, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—500 cs, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—75 cks, George Uhe Co, Marseille
50 dms, Bertrand Freres Inc, Marseille
4 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Cannes
LEMONGRASS OIL—12 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin
LICORICE EXTRACT—171 bgs, Wm E Martin & Sons, Izmir
LIME OIL—6 dms, Port Au Prince
LITHOPONE—1,400 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Bremerhaven
LIVERMEAL—600 bgs, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—250 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
305 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
94 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—30 dms, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
2,6-LUTIDINE—3 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
MALEIC ANHYDRIDE—4,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Kobe
MANGROVE BARK—1,400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Dar es Salaam
MANGROVE EXTRACT—600 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MENTHOL—50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Santos
325 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Santos
100 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Santos
100 cs, DeBear Inc, Santos
130 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
20 cs, National City Bank, Muroran
440 cs, American Far Eastern Syndicate, Santos
150 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
25 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Keelung
300 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
MERCURY—100 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
MOLASSES—322,165 gals, American Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MUSTARD SEED—1,000 bgs, Old Dutch Mustard Co, Hamburg
NAPHTHALENE—2,166 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Genoa
1,115 bgs, Antwerp
1,428 bgs, International Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
1,429 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam
12,000 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Kobe
NAPHTHOL—6 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
NICKEL CARBONYL—13 cs, Avonmouth
NUTMEG—42 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
24 bgs, R J Spitz, Singapore
NUX VOMICA—300 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—37 dms, Centflor Manufacturing Co, Itajai
23 dms, Martin Bear Co, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, National City Bank, Seville
50 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Seville
344 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Seville
325 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Seville
238 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Malaga
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Rio de Janeiro
112 bgs, Rio de Janeiro
PALMKERNEL OIL—1,785 cs, B M T Commodity Corp, Rotterdam
PAPAIN—180 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
157 cs, Bemo Shipping Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Hamburg
100 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Hamburg
200 bgs, Meer Corp, Hamburg
145 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
600 bgs, Glidden Co, Hamburg
180 bgs, Istanbul
PATCHOULI OIL—10 dms, International Products Corp, Penang
PECTIN—45 dms, T M Duche & Sons, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—140 bgs, Reliable Mercantile Co, Singapore
770 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
80 bgs, Delano Corp of America, Singapore
70 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Singapore
280 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
140 bgs, M J Golombeck, Singapore
280 bgs, J H Elton, Singapore
210 bgs, MacAlbert Co, Singapore
210 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Antwerp
85 bgs, J H Elton, Antwerp
240 bgs, Fehr Bros, Singapore
140 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
160 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Alleppey
140 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Singapore
280 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
910 bgs, Singapore
210 bgs, Antwerp
PEPPER, RED—100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Moji
100 bgs, Mitsui & Co, Yokohama
200 bgs, T P Gonzales, Yokohama
PEPPER, WHITE—210 bgs, C Czarinkow, Singapore
330 bgs, Antwerp
PHENYL TRIMETHYLAMMONIUM CHLORIDE—10 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc, Bremen
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—600 bgs, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—250 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
50 bgs, D Rosen, Rotterdam
100 bgs, S Davis Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, R J Spitz, Gdynia
100 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—216 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
205 dms, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM FERROCYANIDE—300 bbls, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
300 bgs, Filo Color & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
PYRROLIDONE—9 dms, Gerhard & Hey, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—525 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
2,845 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
QUININE—3 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—4 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Hamburg
QUINOLINE—1 dm, Henley & Co, Rotterdam
RESIN, NATURAL—15 cs, Leghorn
d-RIBONOLACTONE—5 dms, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc, Bremen
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Antwerp
RUTIN—13 cks, Chas L. Huisking & Co, Melbourne
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Split
SAGE OIL—6 bbls, Fritzsche Bros, Rijeka
SAGO FLOUR—351 bgs, R Lennard & Co, Singapore
R-SALT—23 kgs, Atlantic Chemical Corp, Genoa
10 kgs, W A Erickson, Genoa
SAVORY LEAVES—33 bls, M J Golombeck, Marseille
SENNA LEAVES—73 bls, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
SESAME SEED—2,950 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Corinto
450 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Corinto
500 bgs, A A Sayia, Corinto
200 bgs, G LaRosa, Corinto
SESAME SEED, HULLED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Corinto
200 bgs, F N S Corp, Corinto
500 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
100 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
900 bgs, Neiman Bros, Corinto
SHELLAC—200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bremen
663 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
SODA, CAUSTIC—180 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CHLORITE—100 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Bremerhaven
SODIUM CYCLAMATE—20 dms, American Shipping Co, Yokohama
SODIUM CYANIDE—220 dms, Ugine Industries, Havre
250 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM PERBORATE—200 bgs, United Merchants & Manufacturers Inc, Leghorn
SODIUM PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—1,546 bgs, Bremen
SODIUM SULFATE ANHYDROUS—400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—75 bls, Istanbul
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—18 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
SULFACETAMIDE—6 kgs, Copenhagen
SULFANILAMIDE—40 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
20 bgs, Copenhagen
TAMARINDS—56 bbls, Port Au Prince
TANNIC ACID—40 dms, Havre
TAPIOCA—350 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Itajai
TAPIOCA FLOUR—661 bgs, American Key Products, Itajai
6,307 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
3,656 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
704 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
1,120 bgs, Tapioca Associates, Kohsichang
560 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
600 bgs, P A Houghton, Kohsichang
TARTARIC ACID—150 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
THEOBROMINE—11 dms, D Hauser, Rotterdam
13 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Rotterdam
THYMOL—20 dms, Henley & Co, Hamburg
THYROID POWDER—10 dms, Cosmos Shipping Co, Buenos Aires
10 dms, Hamburg
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—400 bgs, Industrial Chemical & Dye Co, Kobe
TOLU BALSAM—8 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Barranquilla
10 dms, Meer Corp, Barranquilla
10 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Barranquilla
5 cs, National City Bank, Barranquilla
14 cs, Barranquilla
TONKA BEANS—22 cs, Rio de Janeiro
TUNALIVER OIL—3 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
TURMERIC—133 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kaohsiung
112 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
UREA—1,300 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
551 bgs, Rotterdam
UREA, SYNTHETIC—1,600 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VETIVER OIL—2 dms, Polarome Manufacturing Co, Port Au Prince
WATTLE EXTRACT—535 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Durban
WOOL ALCOHOLS—60 cs, Traders Service Corp, Liverpool

Los Angeles

CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
CALCIUM NITRATE—2,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo, Meyer & Co, Heroya
CASSIA—250 bls, Van Norden & Co, Saigon
CINNAMON QUILLS—80 bls, Hismoco American Co, Hong Kong
25 bls, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
COPRA—2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
300 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cagayan de Oro
600 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
200 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
800 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
600 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
FERROUS SULFATE—908 bgs, Kobe
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
2,176 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Arica
4,352 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Arica
8,626 bgs, Callao
GINGER—27 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Kobe
IODINE, CRUDE—80 dms, Bunge Corp, Yokohama
KELPMEAL—140 bgs, W A Siebert, Bergen
MOLASSES—3,130 tons Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
NUTMEG—6 bgs, Williamsen Balfour & Co, Singapore
PEPPER, RED—250 bgs, T P Gonzales, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ALCOHOL—100 bgs, Kobe
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—800 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
SHELLAC—150 bgs, Calcutta
SODIUM BICARBONATE—795 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,806 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kobe
224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Brown Bros, Bangkok
1,120 bgs, Bangkok
TURMERIC—120 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
UREA—6,253 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Oslo
15,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya

Philadelphia

ARSENIC—240 dms, American Firtoline Corp, Sete
ASBESTOS FIBER—600 bgs, N American Asbestos Corp, Capetown
1,000 bgs, Durban
BENZENE—520 tons, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—600 bgs, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—200 tons, Salvador
200 tons, Salvador
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,400 bgs, Tannis Chemical Co, Marseille
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Berkshire Chemicals, Bremen
GLYCERINE—135 tons, Pasternak Baum Co, Buenos Aires
100 tons, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM, CRUDE—9,161 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MENTHOL—135 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
MOLASSES—1,127,351 gals, S Western Sugar & Molasses Co, San Pedro
NAPHTHA—104,033 bbls, Texaco Co, Pointa Pierre
NAPHTHALENE—17,922 bgs, Gdynia
OSSEINE—833 bgs, Antwerp
POTASH, MURIATE—852 tons, French Potash Co, Antwerp
POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—21 bgs, French Potash Co, Antwerp
PYRIDINE, 98 dms, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—944 bgs, Tannis Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
1,114 bgs, Buenos Aires
45 tons, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—200 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bremen
SODIUM NITRATE—5,900 tons, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TALC—1,600 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
TANNIC ACID—200 dms, Glasgow
TANNING EXTRACT—1,600 bgs, Tannis Chemical Co, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,240 bgs, Manhattan Adhesives Corp, Penang
2,205 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Itajai
224 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Kohsichang
2,616 bgs, Kohsichang
1,120 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
TARA POWDER—1,135 bgs, Callao
ZINC OXIDE—1,200 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
ZIRCON SAND—5,864 bgs, Newcastle
12,159 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—220 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
AMMONIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—50 bgs, D M Hicks, Amsterdam
BONEMEAL—1,043 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM NITRATE—8,000 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amsterdam
17,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—552 bgs, Antwerp
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—30 dms, P W Bellingall, Genoa
50 dms, D M Hicks, Genoa
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires
100 bgs, J R Snellacy, Buenos Aires
CASSIA—125 bls, H M Newhall & Co, Saigon
CLOVE—80 bls, Zanzibar
350 bgs, Durban
100 bgs, Djibouti
COPRA—100 tons, Berger & Plate, Cebu
440 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Cebu
4,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
2,700 tons, Cargill Inc, Surigao
CORN STARCH—710 bgs, J Gomperts & Co, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—182 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
100 bgs, Louis Furth, Kobe
300 bgs, Kobe
DEXTRIN—600 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
240 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—100 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
250 tons Albumina Supply Co, Callao
600 tons, Callao
1,911 tons, Chimbote
GYPSUM, CRUDE—1,010 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
MACE—21 cs, Hismoco American Co, Singapore
18 cs, Singapore
NAPHTHA—2,058 tons, Tidewater Oil Co, Mina Saud
PALM OIL—134 tons, Durkee Famous Foods, Matadi
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, Singapore
285 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Singapore
63 bgs, Singapore
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—204 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME OIL—50 cs, A J Fritz, Kobe
SODIUM BICARBONATE—150 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SODIUM CYANIDE—421 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,684 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kohsichang
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—80 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
TURMERIC—40 bgs, California Commodities Corp, Kobe
UREA—6,250 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Amsterdam
22,500 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
WATTLE EXTRACT—10 tons, Durban

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